INSURANCE
No business has thrived like insurance during last 10 years.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1068

VOL. XVIII NO. 39- BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
Indian companies are able to absorb double and treble the business of 1929.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

COUNCIL OF WAR TO BE ESTABLISHED.

Mahatma Discovers His Formula.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IN SELECT AREAS.

Congress Not To Conduct It.

BUT ONLY TO GIVE MORAL SUPPORT.

How Salt Tax Will Be Opposed.

DOCKWORKERS TO BE ASKED NOT TOHANDLE IMPORTED SALT.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13

As the time of the actual meeting of the Working Committee approaches, there has been growing recognition among the members of the great responsibility which rests upon them and of the importance of the momentous decisions, which they are called upon to take.

INFORMAL CONVERSATIONS.

There have been informal and explanatory conversations between leaders themselves and all of them had discussions with Gandhiji to-day. These conversations will help the Committee when it meets to-morrow and will clarify the various points of view on Mahatmaji's proposals.

SECRECY ABOUT PROPOSALS.

What are Mahatmaji's proposals on which the conversations are based is not yet known as complete secrecy is being maintained and members are not willing to discuss the matter.

ANOTHER ULTIMATUM TO GOVT.

Whatever the final plan for starting Civil Disobedience adopted by the Working Committee, it is understood, before the campaign is actually launched some sort of ultimatum will be given to the Government fixing a certain time limit.

NOT BEFORE APRIL.

The actual campaign, if one is decided upon, will not be launched before April next.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13.

Outwardly Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagraha Ashram is wearing its familiar aspect of spiritual serenity, but beneath it iron discipline is being enforced with greater severity than ever before as the preparation for the campaign of Satyagraha which Mahatma Gandhi is planning.

WE HAVE GOT TO BE SOLDIERS.

"We have got to be soldiers" is said to be his oft-repeated exhortation to the inmates of the Ashram. His concrete proposals have been tentatively formulated and informally explained to the members of the Working Committee who have already arrived here to attend to-morrow's meeting of the Working Committee.

They include Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Mr. Jairamdas Daolatram, Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar, Mr. Jamnalal Bajaj and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Those expected to-night include Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sardar Sardul Singh and Dr. Satyapal. Besides the members of the Working Committee staunch No-Changers like Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande and Mr. Konda Venkatapayya are also here while Babu Rajendra Prasad is arriving to-night. Considerable significance is attached to the presence of this group.

NO TURNING BACK.

As has been explained by him, **Mahatma Gandhi's one object has been to evolve a plan of action which will not be interrupted as in 1922 by a repetition of Chauri Chaura. It is stated he has arrived at a suitable formula for this purpose. His proposal seems to be that the Congress, which claims to represent the whole nation, should not directly control or lead any campaign of civil disobedience that may be decided, but should agree to give its moral support to a Council of War which should conduct operations in selected areas in the country.**

By this means the Congress, and through it the nation, would be divested of any responsibility for outbreaks of violence outside the areas wherein the Council of War is concentrating. It is explained that the position of the Congress will be similar to that of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and other bodies which gave support to the Bardoli No-Tax campaign, but would not have been answerable for acts of violence committed at Bardoli.

MAHATMA'S PLAN OF ACTION.

Some doubts, however, seem to be entertained as to whether the Working Committee or the Congress would consent to put itself into the background in this fashion. It is learned that Mahatma Gandhi is prepared to meet the contingency which would arise if the Congress refuses to play merely a passive part. His move would then be to start a campaign without the authority of the Congress and with the assistance of No-Changers of whom some of the most prominent are here or are expected before the Working Committee meets.

As regards details Mahatma Gandhi seems to be inclined to favour alternative methods to be adopted according as best suits the area selected. For instance a campaign on the lines of Bardoli may be adopted where the atmosphere is prepared while concerted defiance of Government's salt monopoly may be decided in other places. This latter proposal, which seems to have been thought out in some detail, will be carried out along two lines:

(1) production of salt by people wherever natural facilities offer and

(2) organisation of dock-workers of Calcutta and other ports with a view to securing united refusal by them to handle imported foreign salt.

These proposals will be placed before the Working Committee to-morrow and the results are looked forward to with anxious expectancy.

Pandit Jawaharlal had an hour's conference with Mahatma Gandhi this evening followed by another informal meeting of other members who are here.—A. P.

REPUDIATION OF DEBTS.

—:o:—

LORD INCHCAPE IN A RAGE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.

City opinion on the terms of the Indian loan issued to-day is favourable and is expected to be oversubscribed notwithstanding diehard jeremiads.

Lord Inchcape, writing to "The Times" with reference to the Secretary of State's announcement regarding threatened debt repudiation by India, says: This is tantamount to saying that the present Government have no intention of abandoning British Raj. "If Gandhi and his party succeeded in their efforts to secure control of the country, it is difficult to see how it would be possible to prevent a state of things arising in which repudiation would become a practical possibility except by His Majesty's Government stepping in and resuming control." He adds: A large portion of India's debt is held in Great Britain and by British concerns in India and elsewhere. This money was lent without recourse against the British Government, but in the profound belief that the British Raj would be maintained and if this goes, it will mean disaster and ruin to thousands.—"Hindu's" Special Cable.

"I AM NOT AFRAID OF ARREST."

—:o:—

Mahatmaji Speaks Out

The "Daily Express" writes:—Mahatma Gandhi, the leader of the extreme Nationalist of India, has declared his defiance of the British power in India in a remarkable interview with the "Daily Express" special correspondent, Mr. C. J. Ketchum. His demand, stated in downright words, is for complete independence for India. He will consider nothing less.

He admits that the course he is following may lead to strife and bloodshed, and carefully throws the blame in advance on the British Governmnt. He declares that he does not fear imprisonment for himself.

He looks on the spinning wheel as the symbol of the liberation of India, holding the view that if only his countrymen will learn to spin and weave their own fabrics, they will have no need of the products of British Industry.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

A dark little man, frail and bent, with the longest ears I have ever seen, with hair closely cropped, and luminous black eyes which shone through sun spectacles as he spoke, sat in the shade of a grove of pomegranate trees on the banks of the holy river of Sabarmati this afternoon, and for nearly two hours, in one of the most remarkable interviews in my experience, discussed with me his views on the future and destiny of India.

We seemed far from civilisation, as indeed we were, for I had travelled 400 miles from Bombay to reach this quaint old spinning city of Ahmedabad, and had then made a further considerable journey in a primitive donkey cart over long and dusty roads, where wild monkeys scampered in the hedges by the wayside, to reach the remote little colony known as his "ashram" or hermitage, the place to which he retires when he desires to concentrate his whole attention on some new conspiracy against the British Crown.

"SAINT" GANDHI.

I speak, of cours, of the notorious Gandhi—Mahatma Gandhi as he is known in India, Mahatma meaning "Saint"—the figure who in reality is to the Indian masses to-day what Lenin in the revolution was to Soviet Russia.

Wearing nothing but a crude grey shawl made by himself of homespun cotton flung over his naked shoulders, and loose wooden sandals, he sat in squatting

(Continued on page 8.)

AFGHAN BORDER TROUBLE.

—:o:—

More Sinwaris Join Insurgents.

PERSIAN AMBASSADOR HELD UP.

PESHAWAR, Feb. 13.

Details now available of the Shinwari trouble state that when the Shinwari attacked Spinakotha, Khugiani regulars having been disarmed, were forced to take refuge in British territory, while other Khassadars, under Umarkhan who was in charge of the post, after a short resistance, fled towards Paindakhak, where Umarkhan still holds his own. Fighting between him and the attackers still continues. It is reported that Saleh Mohamed, Sardar of Dakka, having collected some forces, is proceeding to fight the rebels and is now camping at Hattchah. Some more Shinwaris are stated to have joined the insurgent. The action of Nadir Khan's Government in depriving them of the right to levy certain tolls is playing an important part in popularising the movement. The Persian Ambassador at the Court of Kabul has arrived here on his way to Kabul. He is awaiting the opening of the road.—A. P

NATIONAL FLAG AND COLLEGIANS.

—:o:—

They Hoist It Again!

CAWNPORE, Feb. 12.

A tense situation has arises here owing to the local Sanatan Dharma College authorities hauling down the National Flag from the hostel building this morning as they could not convince the inmates to do it themselves. As soon as the students got information, they struck and held a meeting on the banks of the Ganges and resolved to hoist the flag again and protect if at all costs and condemned the authorities who had dishonoured the flag. Returning to the hosted, they rehoisted the flag at the same place amidst great enthusiasm. They have now decided to attend the school.

Late Thakore Of Rajkot.

—:o:—

CONTRIBUTIONS TO BE ...PUBLISHED IN ENGLISH AND GUJERATI.

(Through the Wester n India Press, Rajkot.)

His late Highness Sir Lakhajiraj has made innumerable contributions to the intellectual social commercial and political advancement of the people all this is being collected for publication in English as well as in Gujerati which, it is understood, will appear shortly with photographs, and provide an interesting reading to politicians and laymen alike, especially now when the question of the Indian States is widely discussed. Orders for English and Gujarati editions are now being received and may be sent through the Western India Press, Rajkot..

"ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE."

—:o:—

Agra Zanindars To Co-operate.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13.

The Agra Province Zemindars' Association at a meeting discussed the appeal of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to convene an All-Parties Conference. It agreed to co-operate in holding the conference and nominated as its representatives at the Conference Raja Surajpal Singh, Nawab Sir Muzammet Khan of Aligarh, Raja Durga Narayan Singh and Major Ranjit Singh.—A. P.

BRITISH MUSEUM "BOMB" FIND.

—:o:—

FRANK BIGGS CONVICTED.

£20 Fine & 5 Guineas Cost.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

At Bow Street the charge against Frank Biggs was modified to one of "possessing ammunition without holding a firearms certificate", for which he was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty sterling and five guineas costs.—Reuter.

(Frank Biggs is the person who was involved in the find of the "bomb" in the British Museum).—Reuter.

Prince Busy With Big Game Shooting.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Kilindini—The conclusion of the day was divided between map-studying and golfing. The Prince of Wales left Mombasa as unobtrusively as he had arrived, taxied to the station and took a special train with the intention of detaining ten miles this side of Voi, beginning his ten days' safari.—Reuter.

REPAIRED "EUROPA'S" MAIDEN TRIP

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Berlin—North German Lloyd, owners of the "Muenchen" announce that 50,000-ton "Europa" (a sistership of the "Bremen") which was badly damaged by fire last year has been completely repaired and will make her maiden trip on March 19.—Reuter.

TOLL OF RIOTING IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

—:o:—

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Paris—It is officially announced that in the rioting in Indo-China which is ascribed to the revolutionary propaganda from abroad, two French Officers and three non-Commissioned officers have been killed and five Annamite privates have been killed and six wounded.—Reuter.

Has Satin Broken Hunger Strike.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The Free Press of India understands that Satinsen has been pursuaded to break hungerstrike since Thursday.—Free Press.

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE.

—:o:—

A Big Decrease.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Simultaneously with the increase in the number of unemployed (which is now 1,508,600, an increase of 139,125 compared with the unemployed on 3rd February, 1929), a big decrease in the Overseas trade is revealed in the Board of Trade returns for January. Imports amounted to £101,853,656, a decrease of £4,720,882 compared with December, and £14,692,030 compared with previous January. Exports amounted to £58,262,478, a decrease of £167,358 compared with December and £8,617,129 compared with January, 1929.

Chief decreases in imports were in raw cotton and cotton-waste £4,456,868. Chief decreases in exports were in cotton-yarns and manufactures £2,906,558 compared with January, 1929. Exports of coal, however, increased by over million tons compared with January, 1929.—Reuter.

INDIA'S NON-VIOLENT MOVEMENT, A LEAD TO MANKIND

American Liberals' Appeal To British Nation.

DON'T USE FORCE AGAINST INDIA.

AMERICA CANNOT LOOK UNMOVED.

Indian Freedom Only Proof Of Britain's Sincerity.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

That the situation in India is drawing considerable attention of international public opinion is proved by the interests shown in the Press and platform in countries like Germany, America, Russia, etc.

The Premier, Mr. MacDonald, it would be remembered, was the recipient of representations of leading American citizens on the Indian question when he visited the United States.

Now according to a despatch to the "Manchester Guardian" from its New York correspondent a manifesto has been issued over the signatures of prominent members of the American Liberal group appealing to the British nation on the Indian question in the name of world peace. The signatories to the appeal, it is stated, include, among others, Prof. Dewey as also the Editor of the New York Nation.

DON'T USE FORCE.

Copies of the manifesto, have been sent to both the American and British Governments. The manifesto appeals to the British Government not to use force for dealing with the present crisis in India. The manifesto recognises that neither the American citizens nor the American Government can claim to exercise direct responsibility or power, but declares that America cannot look unmoved especially when it owes an urgent duty to bring to bear on the situation the power of public opinion to which the Indian movement makes an appeal by its persistent adherence to non-violent paths.

The manifesto appeals to the British Government to justify world's confidence in Britain as pioneers of world peace by agreement and goodwill. It recognises that Indian non-violent national movement is in the nature of a lead to mankind as well as to the British Government.—Free Press Beam Service.

DO NOT BE AFRAID OF WORDS.

Pandit Jawaharlal Replies To Municipal Address.

AHMEDABAD HONOURS ITSELF.

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 13.

In a specially erected Shamiana and before a distinguished gathering of citizens, the Ahmedabad Municipality presented a welcome address in silver casket to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The addree referred to him as the youngest Congress President since Mr. Gokhale and detailed his various services to the country. He was the idol of the youth, so the address stated, and it was with full confidence in him that the elders had placed him at the country's helm in these critical times.

Replying to the Address, Pandit Jawharlal said that the voting of an address to a Congress President showed their keen desire to obtain the Country's freedom. He said that they should not be afraid of words socialism and communism as their real meaning was to free and serve the country even as they were serving the cities by municipalising them. He congratulated the Municipal Councillors on the excellent opportunity they had got in serving this historic city and hoped that they would contribute their quota in securing the country's freedom.—Free Press.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR ALL.

DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 13.

The local market opened at Rs. 271/8 and improved to Rs. 272/4 on scattered buying. At this level there was some liquidation which caused weakness but owing to Indore Settlement prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Liverpool opened steady but later quotations showed an easier tendency. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A-M	270/12
Broach J-A	280/8
Oomra March	225/4
Oomra May	231/8
Oomra July	238/8
Bengal March	189
Bengal May	196
Bengal July	203
Broach A-M Highest ...	272/4
Broach A-M Lowest	270/2

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Feb. 13.

February 171.80—1.60
May 173.40—0.30
August 183.90 plus 0.20

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Bengal 190 March.
Bengal 197 May.
Bengal 204 July.
Broach 272 A./M.
Broach 282 J./A.
Oomra 226 March.
Oomra 232 May.
Oomra 239 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Bengal	201	196	191 185
Sind	206	201	196 190
Punjab	199	194	189 183
Rajputana	201	196	191 185
Broach		271	268 263
Oomra No. 3	234	229	226 221
C. P. No. 1	251	243	243 238
C. P. No. 2	243	238	235 230

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Yesterday Ready Cotton Market was quiet. Therefore Ready Cotton Sales. Business was very small.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

3 Months Discounts 3 31/32 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 4 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Call Money 6 1/4 per cent.
One Month 5 3/4 per cent.
Three Months 5 1/2 per cent.
Six Months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 7 per cent.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Bengal	200|215
Mathia	215|222
Khandesh	220|225
Akola|Khamgaon	230|237
Nagpur|Wardha	245|260
Barsi|Kurduwadi	225|235
Jalna,Aurangabad	225|232
Nagar|Vambori	225|230
Purna|Parbani	250|260
Khandwa|Sanavad	225|232
Indore Ujjain	235|257
Miraj|Sangli	270|285
Coompta	265|275
Tirupur|Cambodia	335|340

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29
Receipts to date 12|2|30	7490000	8082000
Receipts Yesterday 12|2|30	—	9000
Exports to date 12|2|30	5163000	5973000
Stock at Ports 7|2|30	2340000	2151000
Stock Interior Towns 7|2|30	1356000	1008000
Stock Liverpool 7|2|30	1002000	1061000
Visible Supply 7|2|30	5521000	5432000
Quantity in Sight 7|2|30	12702000	12783000
Quantity out of Sight 7|2|30	8935000	9607000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Khandesh	1,419	Bales
Central India	7,464	"
Barsi-Nugger	1,657	"
Hyderabad-Gaorani	494	"
Berar	9,921	"
Central Provinces	4,347	"
Dhollera	1,074	"
N.-W. Provinces	201	"
Rajputana	461	"
Sind-Punjab	2,270	"
Broach	4,518	"
Compta-Dharwar	324	"
Cotton	34,150	"
Wheat	9.462	cwts.
Linseed	417	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	832	"
Gingellyseeds	398	"
Poppyseeds	595	"
Groundnuts	12,447	"
Castorseeds	517	"
[illegible]	23,890	"
Myraboliams	5,597	"
Cottonseeds	12,531	"
Gram	567	"
Joowar	708	"
Barley	1,514	"
Bajri	1792	"
Coal	606	tons.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

—:o:—

New Orleans Futures 8 To 6 Points Lower.

SCATTERED LIQUIDATION.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Yesterday the New York Cotton Exchange was closed while the New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled quiet on easier Liverpool advices and closed at a decline of 8 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 15.33c. The small change in prices indicates that daily wide changes on the New York Cotton were mostly due to speculative activity and confirms our belief that the recent decline was purely due to the organised efforts of American speculators.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 16 to 15 points in due response to overnight rise in New York Futures on the previous day. Although reports from Manchester were slightly better but the market lacked confidence. There was scattered selling and liquidation which depressed prices and the market closed quiet at a rise of 11 to 9 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 8 points to 8.62 and sales were 4,000 bales.

Egyptian Sakel Futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 9 to 11 points. Sakel spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 13.35 d. per lb. Upper Egyptian Futures closed at a rise of 3 to 1 points with March 10 d. Spot Uppers closed unchanged at 10.14d.

Empire Cotton Futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points with March 8.21 and May 8.25.

Looking to the general situation we do not look for any material change in prices in the near future. The market is adjusting itself the oversold situation and while we look for higher prices in the long run, we prefer purchases only on declines. It is the experience of many a operators that all the attempts to raise prices had met with a premature collapse. Thus with the confidence impaired and uncertainties regarding acreage will in all probability will check any material rise in the near future.

GERMAN COTTON INDUSTRY DURING JANUARY

In the German Cotton Industry during January orders have still mostly been short dated to cover urgent requirements. Sales abroad have only been possible at very low prices.

On the Bremen market raw cotton is quoted at 17.80 American cents per British pound weight, and the stock of raw cotton totals 543,954 bales. Yarns weaving 20's are quoted at 66 American cents per kilo, and cretonne at 11.70 American cents per metre.

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's per lb 4-2-1930 31 1-2; 11-2-1930 30 1-2 Cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb, 4-2-1930 48; 11-2-1930 47 Cents.

Yarns, Southern, 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb., 4-2-1930 62 1-2; 11-2-1930 60 1-2 Cents

PRIVATE CABLES—

Hemelryk: "Slightly more inquiry Manchester but bids too low."

Liverpool: "Market lacks confidence owing reports yesterday's rise New York caused by purchases for Co-operatives increasing their long interest. Rather better cloth inquiry."

"Co-operatives holding quarter million bales March and May in New York will decide on Wednesday, whether will accept delivery when tendered. We understand no contract will be liquidated below Farmboard lending price equal about 1715 New York."

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. have received the following cable:—

Market unsettled because of uncertainty regarding future policy of Farm Board. Expect more resistance at this level.

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New Orleans, Feb. 12.

March	15.48—08
May	15.70—06
Spot	15.33—08

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.50+05
Scinde Fine	4.75+05
Scinde Superfine	5.00+05
Bengal, Good	4.25+05
Bengal, Fully Good	4.50+05
Bengal Fine	4.75+05
Oomra Good	5.45+05
Oomra Fully Good	5.75+05
Oomra Fine	6.05+05
Broach Fully Good	6.20+05
Broach Fine	6.45+05
Broach Superfine	6.70+05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

March	13.04+09
May	13.24+09
July	13.28+11
November	13.28+11
December	13.31+11
January	13.38+11
Sakells F.G.F Spot	13.55

STOCKS & SHARES

UNLOADING IN TATA HYDRO.

Mill Shares Steady.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Mill Shares opened steady with scattered buying and prices recorded a small improvement in values. However at the advance there was some liquidation which resulted in a small decline. At present this section is displaying a steady tone due to bull support and expectations of some protection to the textile industry. It is anticipated that something like 4 per cent increase in import duty will be announced. If these anticipations prove correct it seems certain that it will fail to improve the textile industry to any satisfactory level. The local Mills have to combat against foreign and up-country mills and unless some drastic step is taken, we see little in the situation for a bright prospect. The general buying capacity is greatly reduced owing to artificial exchange and heavy decline in the prices of silver. The money market is continuously drained on account of Reserve bils and it seems there will not be an early end to the present general depression.

Tata Iron and Steel Shares both Ordinary and Defds. are manipulated by bull operators. There is nothing in the present situation which will encourage hopes of any dividend. On the contrary there are reports current that stocks of production are increasing and if these reports prove correct we think the present is the best time to unload holdings of these scrips.

Tata Hydro Shares exhibited marked weakness owing to increased selling pressure. They opened at Rs. 1165/- and a rapid decline of Rs 20/- was recorded. At this level there was better buying and prices assumed hardening tendency. Bombay Burmah Shares ruled easy on increased selling pressure

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Bombay Dyeing 660, 58 61 57 58 56 58 57
Century 237 36
Colaba 122
Crescent 66
Fazul 510 8 12 6 7 6 10 6
Indore 331
Madhowji 15
Nagpur 418 17
New Great 131
Pearl 238 40 37 38 37
Simplex 30
Swadeshi 333
Burma 681 62 71
Hydro 1105 1085 93
Tram 132-8
Deff 301 300 299 303 2 6 3 5 4
Ord 51-10, 51-4 52-2 50-6
3 1-2 per cent 64-7-6
1945-55 99-15
Bundi 16-12
Indian 238 40 37
Katni Ord 175
Alcock 253
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 70
Pearl 250, 241-4.
Phoenix 100, 285.
Premier 10, nil, 1-8
Sassoon Cotton 100, nil 4-14.
Sassoon and Alliance Mills 10 52-8.
Simplex £50, 30.
Sholapur 1000, 1400.
Sir Shapurjee Barucha 100 nil 4.
Swadeshi 10, 333-12.
Tata Mill 25, nil. 27.
Vishnu Cotton 1000, 2150.
Western India Spinning 1,000 790

BANKS

Bank of India 50 2-8 93.
Baroda 50 3 77.
Central 25, 16.
Eastern £5 xd., 75-8.
Imperial Bank 500, 1378-12.
Imperial Contributory 125 101 316|4.
Union 5/11 3-1
P. & O. Bank £10, 101, 12.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland 10-0-0 807 xd xd. 16-12.
Gwalior Cement 10, 80.
Central India Mining 3|2.
Indian Cement 237|8.
Punjab Cement 10, 0|8|0 10|14.
Shahabad Cement 10y 147|8.
Shivrajpur 20 2|1 xd. 12|8.
United Cement 100 5y. 50.
Katni Ord. 177|8.
Katni Def 670.

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej 400 81/11 767-8.
Amritsar Patti 3-10-0f. xd. 113-116/4
Central Provinces 86.
Dhond Baramati 100 2|11|6 95.
Gujarat 100, 2|4|8, 77-8.
Hoshiarpur Doab 4|12|6 78.
Larkhana 100 1f 89
Mandra Bhor 90, 1|15|21 65.
Mymensingh 100, 2|11|61, 85.
Pachora Jamner 100 2|4 81 82.
Sialkot Narrowal 100 2/4/8 88.
Sara Sirajgunj 100 2-6-9f 82.
Sind Light 100 5-7 60.
Tapti Valley xd. 652|8.
Upper Sind 100 nil 77.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric 100. 7 8y. 122|8.
Surat Electric O 100 5/7y xd.. 123|12.
Andhra Valley Ord (1000) xd. 34|8
Bombay Tram Ord 131|4.
Tata Hydro Electric 1000 40 109|12.
Tata Power 1000, nil. 476|4.
Karachi Electricity 100 0/41 142-8.
Poona Electricity 100 1y. 135.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort 475 10y 130.
Harvey and Sabapathy 1120 xd plus 20.
Indian Cotton 125 17|8y 221|4.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) 260.
New Berar 500 70y 860.
New Mofussil 400 407 491-4.
New Prince of Wales 500 20y 400 xd.
Volkart U P 500 30y 480.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bl I G Insurance 10, nil 4.
Bombay Life Assurance 40 1/4y 30.
Empire of India Life 100. 30 1720
Jupiter General Insurance Ord 15, 8'12.
New India Assurance (10) 17|12.
Oriental Government Security Life 100, 1820
Vulcan 100 03|0y xd 5.
Industrial & Prudential 6 9-8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown 6, 253|12.
Attock Oil 1 nil, 15
Belapur Co. 50, nil 6.
Bombay Steam Co. Ord. 176|4.
Burma Uganda 12 nil, 22.
Burma F Corporation 671|4.
Burma Corp. 10 Rs. 10-4
Jost Engineering 50 181-4
Kemp 200 15 185
Mackenzie Saw Mill 100 90.
Scindia Steam 8|1.
Tata Construction xd 30.
Tata Iron Ord. 50|8.
Tata Iron Def. 304-6.
Bombay Telephone 50 1y, 51-12.
Assur Veerji Mills B. 7 (F. 1 94.
Bombay Steam T 8 p.c. 100 102-8.
Kastoorchand Mills T. 7 (1 80.
Kohinoor Mills T. 7 101
Tata Hydro Def. 106.
Tata Steel B 7 p.c. 97
Tata Power 7-1/2 99
Andhra Valley B. 108
Apollo Mills B 7/8 F. T. 80.

PREFERRED

Tata 1st Pref. 130/
Tata 2nd Pref. 70.
Andhra Pref. 960.
Tata Power Pref. 1027|8.
Tata Hydro Pref. 1017|8.

SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Ahmedabad Advance (100) 311|4
Apollo 50, nil 2.
Assur Veerji (5) nil 1
Barsi (250) 20y 125.
Berar Manufacturing (100) 15y. 166.
Bharat 100 nil, 67-8.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil 120.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 50 657|8.
Bombay Industrial (20). 1-12.
Bradbury (200) nil 140.
Broach Fine Count 250 nil 20.
Central India 100, 417|8.
Century 100, 236|4.
Colaba Land 121|4.
Fazalbhoy 250, 506|4.
Crescent 100, 66-4.
David 250, nil, 90.
Dawn 250, 423|12.
E. D. Sassoon United Ord. 0-5-6.
Ebrahim Pabaney 250, 83|12.
Edward Sassoon 100 200 nil 60
Elphinstone 100 6
Finlay 100, 10y, 80.
Framjee Petit 1000 nil 180
Gokak 100. 146-4
Gold Mohur 100 nil 95
Hindustan 100, 65 100 1500.
Indian Bleaching, etc., 100, 82|8.
Indian Manufacturing 1,000 75 950.
Indore Malwa 100, 331|4.
Jamshed 250 nil 18.
Jam Ranji Singhji 1,000 100 1700.
Kohinoor 100 158|12.
Khandesh 1,000 50y 2200
Khatau Makanji 100 nil 68/12.
Laxmi Cotton (1000) 30 nil 132.
Manockji Petit 1,000 26y 950.
Madras United 250 7/8| 400
Morarji Goculdas 1000 nil 400.
Mathradas 50. nil. 20.
Meyer Sassoon 100 nil. 40
Minerva 100. nil 75.
Model Mills Nagpur 250 nil 75
Mysore (50 p.c. 4 127-8.
New City Bombay 50.
New Great Eastern 100 10y 560 per ton
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 115 per ton
Osmanshahi 85 3y 52.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

B. C. RATE:—
T T 1|5 27|32
D D 1|5 7|8
LONDON:—
Banks selling T T 1|5 7|8 Feb.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 29|32
Banks selling T T 1|5 27|32 Mar.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 13|16 April.
Banks selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 15/16 Ready.
Banks Buying D D 1'5 31|32 Mail.
Banks Buying T T 1|5 15|16 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1|6 5|32 February.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 5|32 March.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|8 April.
NEW YORK:—
B. C RATE T T 276 3/4.
Banks Selling T T 276 1/2.
Banks Buying T T 275 1|4
PARIS:—
Banks Selling D D 922
Banks Buying D D 932.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940
JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T T 135 1|2
Banks Buying 60 Days 133
HONGKONG:—
Banks selling D D 106 1-4
SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling D D 134 1|4.
SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D D 155 1/2.
JAVA:—
Banks Selling D D 90 3|8
CROSS RATE:—
New York-London 4y.86 5/32 12th instant
Shanghai-London 1/11 3/8 13th instant
Japan-London 2/0 1/4 12th instant
London-Paris 124.15 12th instant
London-Belgium 34.380 12th instant
London-Switzerland 25.20 12th instant
London-Italy 92.90 12th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-10 7/8 11th instant; £4-4-11 1/4 12th instant
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 11th instant; 20 1/4 12th instant.
Silver London Forward 20 1/16 11th instant; 20 1/8 12th instant
Silver New York Ready 43 5/8 11th instant; 43 5/8 12th instant
London discounts 3 mos 3 31/32 per cent 11th instant; 3 31/32 per cent 12th instant
London discounts 6 mos 4 per cent 11th instant; 4 per cent 12th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1-2 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6 1-2 per cent nominal.
3 mos 5 1-2 per cent
6 mos 5 per cent
12 mos 4 per cent
Tone:—Firm.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

	Opening.	Closing.
Fsbruary		8.31+11
March	8.36	8.33+11
April		8.35+11
May	8.46	8.43+11
June		8.45+11
July	8.55	8.51+10
August		8.54+10
September		8.57+10
October	8.64	8.60+10
November		8.62+10
December		8.64+09
January	8.70	8.65+09
February		8.67+09
Middling Spot		8.62+08

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 12.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb., Cargoes, 41/6 Feb-March S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 lb., Cargoes, 42 Feb/March s'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 43 Afloat Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 44/6 May/June, s'ment. Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Feb. 12.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C & F Calcutta,
Feb/March 10/5 1/4 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Bombay,
Feb/March 10/6 1/4 per cwt. Sellers.
C & F Karachi,
Feb/March 10/6 1/4 per cwt. Sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

March close at s 8/5 1/2 d—1/8 d.
May close at s 8/9 1/2 d.—0
July close at s 8/11 1/2d up 1/4 d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET

Wheat Chicago market was closed to-day.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS

March 19.9c up 20
May 20.10 up 20

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Feb. 12.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb. Spot 8-1/16d. Sellers.,

FOR
SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING
Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA
SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the
GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY.
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

Show the glory of your complexion

NO complexion can look its best if its beauty is marred by minute flakes of decayed cuticle and the pores are choked with the debris of dead tissue. Such accumulations, whilst simply invisible to the naked eye, have a profound influence upon the complexion as a whole, preventing the new underlying skin from displaying its tender, pure freshness. Many a so-called "muddy" complexion is merely the total effect of these minute particles over the skin. Soap and water are powerless to remove these impurities: a substance must be used that imperceptibly dissolves the waste matter and leaves the skin fresh and clear as a baby's

Mercolised Wax is the only preparation which will effectually remove the mask of dead and decaying cuticle which clogs up the tiny pores of the face. It should be gently massaged in before retiring to sleep, and in the morning wiped off with a dry towel.

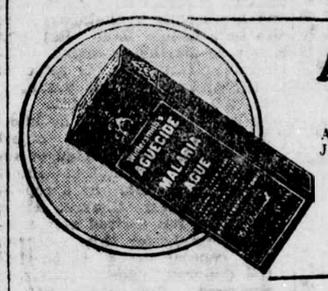
Do this regularly and you will be delightfully surprised at the improvement in your looks. Your true complexion, fresh and beautiful, is underneath if you will only seek it. There is no further need for you to allow the dead tissue to impart a deadly mask to your complexion Use Mercolized Wax regularly

MERCOLIZED WAX

(Registered Trade Mark)

DOES NOT contain Mercury, animal fat or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores



WINTERSMITH'S
AGUECIDE
FOR
MALARIA and AGUE
Also for Anaemia and Intermittent, Jungle and Bilious Fevers of Malarial Origin.
60 YEARS' SUCCESS.
Manufacturers:
WINTERSMITH CHEMICAL CO. INC.
Louisville, U. S. AMERICA.
Agents:
INTERNATIONAL TRADING CO.,
Lohar Chawl. BOMBAY

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 13.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandeish	1,419	232,835
Central India	7,464	244,979
Barsi and Nagar	1,657	175,765
Hyderabad-Gaorani	494	58,474
Berar	9,921	447,915
Central Provinces	4,347	233,816
Total Oomras	25,302	1,393,784
Dholera	1,074	64,903
N.-W. Provinces	201	127,458
Rajputana	461	26,43b
Sind-Punjab	2,270	119,317
Broach	4,518	91,321
Coompta & Dharwar	324	43,987
Westerns-Northerns	...	14,289
Cocoanada	...	100
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	...	6,904
Persian	...	212
American	...	6,360
Egyptian & African	...	32,119
Comilla, Burma and other sorts.	...	394
Total	34,150	1,927,583

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 6th Feb.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yester-day.	This year.
Europe	5,331	381,019
Japan & China	9,651	571,568
Coast Ports	2	9,161
Up-country by Rail	...	51,564
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	67,171
Total	14,984	1,080,483

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 13.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64-8.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90-4.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76.
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 94-10.
4-1/2 Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 85-12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94-14.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 97
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 95-1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99-12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100-1.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 100-3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-9.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101-9.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 103-12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 72.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 72.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 88-14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103.

FORWARD RATES

17th February settlement
3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 64-8-0.
5 per cent 1945-55 Rs. 100.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

WHEAT FARM BOARD

—:o:—

Stabilization Corporation Formed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.

The Wheat Federal Farm Board has authorised the formation of the Wheat Stabilization Corporation. This Corporation will commence operations quickly to sustain Wheat Prices. It is said that the Canadian Wheat Pool is holding large supplies, and a strong statistical situation is expected to develop in Europe.

It is too early to say whether prices will advance in the near future owing to general apathy towards the activities of the Federal Farm Board which is said to have maintained prices unduly high. In the long run higher prices are anticipated and we advise purchases on declines.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 12.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton 250 bales.

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 12.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton. £21-17-6 Feb/March s'ment. Nominal.
Linseed Calcutta, (London) ton, £19-10-0 Apl-May s'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. Hull ton £17-15-0 Feb/March s'ment. Sellers.
Linsecd, Bombay ton, £19-15-0 Feb-March s'ment. Nominal.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
15 Feb.	Mantua* ..	ALL	10,946
22	Viceroy of India † ..		19 000
1 Mch.	Maloja x ..		20-827
8	Kaisar-i-Hind	VESSELS	11-518
15	Razmak@ ..		10,602
22	Ranpura ..		16-601
29	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16-088
5 Apl.	Ranchi ..		16-650
12	Rawalpindi*		16'619
17	Morea (Extra)		10'946
19	Razmak ..	DIRECT	10'602
25	Malwa* ..		11,000
26	Narkunda x..		16,572
3 May	Viceroy of India ..	FROM	19,648
10	Rajputana*..		16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11-518
24	Mooltan x ..	BOMBAY	20-847
31	Macedonia ..		11-120
7 June	Mantua* ..		10-946
14	Comorin ..		16'132
21	Maloja x ..	WITHOUT	20,827
28	Razmak@ ..		10-857
5 July	Ranpura* ..		16'601
12	Malwa ..	TRANSHIP	11'000
19	Naldera x ..		16'088
26	Rawalpindi..		16,619
2 Aug.	Morea* ..	MENT	10,946
9	Macedonia ..		11,120
16	Narkundax..		16-572
23	Razmak ..		10-857
30	Rajputana*..	AT	16 568
Sept.	Ranpura ..		16 601
6/13	Mooltan x ..		20,847
20	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..	ADEN	10,946
4 Oct.	Viceroy of India ..		19 648
11	Comorin x ..		15 13.
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 51
25	Malwa* ..		10 98

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Calls at Monaco Friday, 7th March after leaving Marseilles and will stay there for about 18 hours. Passengers may disembark there.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 19th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£126	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
4th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£105
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£ 9[illegible]

SHIPPING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Hankow Maru..	5th Feb.	15th Feb.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Feb.	18th Feb.
Honolulu Maru*	24th Feb.	10th Mar.
MiyadonoMaru ..	28th Feb.	10th Mar.
Shinnoh Maru ..	11th Mar.	25th Mar.
Koki Maru ..	20th Mar.	30th Mar.
Ganges Maru ..	27th Mar.	10th Apr.

For particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, LIMITED
(Incorporated in Japan)
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams:—"SHOSEN."
Box. No. 855.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930		
15 Feb.	Chakrata* ..	Straits Shanghai & Japan.
20 Feb.	Tamatsu Maru	Straits & Japan.
26 Feb.	Nagoya	Colombo Madras & Calcutta
27 Feb.	Mirzapore* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
28 Feb.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Mar.	Kidderpore	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
18 July	Mooltan ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.

*Cargo only

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£100

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
14 Feb	Varsova ..	Basrah vi Karachi
14 Feb.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.
15 Feb.	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and C'Mandvi.
17 Feb	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and C Mandvi
19 Feb.	Barjora ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
26 Feb.	Karagola ..	East and South Africa.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
*Nagato Maru..	5901	9 Feb.	21 Feb
*YamagataMaru	3807	15 Feb.	23 Feb
*Bengal Maru ..	5396	18 Feb.	2 Mar.
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@5 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	12 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	4 Mar.	15 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar.
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	10000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May

*Do not carry passengers @From Colombo

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kitano Maru	8000	6 Mar.	23 Mar
Haruna Maru ..	10800	20 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru ..	8000	3 Apr.	20 April

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	Maiden voyage	16 Mar.
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	9 Mar. Maiden voyage	1 April

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares. Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Wadia Building Hornby Road
Bombay
Phone No 30279 28788
Telegrams "YUSEN"

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

—:o:—

Established under the guidance of SHETH VRAJLAL RANCHHODDAS).

COTTON NEWS ABOUT LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY MARKETS

AMERICAN FUTURES.

This Service has proved very satisfactory and profitable to all our local and mofussil constituents in promptly furnishing them with local and foreign cotton news both by telephone and telegram as required. Amongst our patrons who appreciate our Service are well-known daily papers such as the "Times of India", "Bombay Samachar and other English and vernacular Papers, also some leading cotton merchants and offices dealing in cotton Any such information could be easily furnished to any one who desires either by Phone or telegram to any part of India.—

(1) NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES AND BROACH EXPECTATIONS CAN BE PHONED OR WIRED AFTER 2 A.M. EVERY DAY ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

(2) LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK FUTURES IMPORTANT FLUCTUATIONS BETWEEN OPENING AND CLOSING WILL BE SUPPLIED AS DESIRED.

Constituents desiring to have direct cables from our foreign Agents to their own address are requested to write to the undersigned.

Constituents who desire to transact cotton forward business through our prompt and efficient Service may write to the undersigned for full particulars:—

SETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHODDAS.
381, Ismail Building, Hornby Rd. Bombay
Telegram address:- "COME-ALONG"
Telephone 31079

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
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(1st floor) Kalbadevi Road Bombay
Telephone No 27992

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ltd.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar. (Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897).

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed ..	60,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	30,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	23,50,000

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BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Amreli, Kallol, Dwarka, Kadi and Karjan.

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Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai, P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth), Baroda
Seth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent), The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Hathibhai Desai Late Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal S. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A., (Penn.), Sar Suba, Baroda State, Baroda

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs 2-1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constitutents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 1-2 per cent per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent. by transfer from Savings Bank account subject to three months notice of withdrawal Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE
General Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500 00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jamaic
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
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Changchun (Tokio-Dairen)	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Fengtien	Nagasaki	Samarang
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	Pekin	Tsinan
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs 8.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO
Manager

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation as the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS
Bonus per 1000 p. a.
W. Life End
Rs. 22-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 19,84,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East and West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs 1000/- per year

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

Several new attractive plans

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :— SECRETARIES Bombay

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

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A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,

Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

ULCERINE Regd.

Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer," Kandi

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

(Established 1876.)
No 23-25, Hammam Street, Fort above Messrs Warden & Co.
Funded Capital: Rs. 2,78,200
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only
Perfect economy in management
The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to:—
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AHMEDABAD'S WELCOME TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

Cloth Market Dull.

(From Our Corrsepondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

The cold wave still continues and the death-rate has again gone up. The total number of deaths in the week ending on Thursday last was 434 which comes up 83.3 per thousand. Small-pox was responsible for 71 deaths and measles for 14 while consumption has taken its toll of 22 lives.

The cloth market and the yarn market have both continued to be dull and mill owners are seriously considering the question of closing down mills for two days a week as stocks are accumulating in their godowns for want of demand. The local textile industry is passing through very critical times and poor labourers seem to have hard times before them.

The election of 11 members of Gujarat Prantik Samiti from Daskroi Taluka took place on Sunday the 2nd inst. and practically the same members have been elected for the year.

Mr. V. S. Toro, Inspector of Visual Instruction has been on a tour in Gujarat. He gave a lantern lecture in the Proprietary High School on Friday last and a public lecture on Dental Hygiene in the Premabhai Hall on Sunday. He is busy inspecting lanterns and delivering lantern lectures during this week and intends visiting Viramgam and Dhandhuka in the course of this week.

Some girl students of the Isola Gurukul have been on a visit to Ahmedabad and they gave two performances of music and gymnastic feats on Sunday and Monday.

Mr. Dolatram Shah, the ex-president of our Municipality was not satisfied with the judgment of the City Magistrate in the defamation case filed by him against the editor of the "Praja Bandhu" and approached the district magistrate for permission to appeal against the judgment. The District Magistrate has ordered that "he is not of opinion that it is advisable to recommend to Government to file an appeal against the order of acquittal made by the City Magistrate on 30-9-29." The civil suit filed by Mr. Dolatram for damages is being taken up from time to time and will be decided in due course.

The Educational Department has started a class for Teachers who wish to go up for the Teachers' certificate examination which is being conducted in the P. R. Training College. Mr. B. V. Dalal head master of the R. C. High School and Miss Baptista and Miss P. I. Thakor of the Training College and Girls' High School respectively and the heads of the I. P. Mission School, the Tutorial High School and the Proprietary High School have been working with this class.

There has been some row in the P. R. Training College between the students and the head of the institution Mr. Chokshi and the students had gone on strike some time back. They were, however, prevailed upon to resume their work but still there is much discontent and heart burning on account of the conduct of Mr. Chokshi. The students have approached the Educational Inspector and it remains to be seen how the department deals with the situation.

MUNICIPAL SERVANTS' UNION.

The servants of our municipality have decided to form a union of their own to safeguard their interests and self-respect. In the meeting held for considering the question bitter complaints were made against undue interference of some of the councillors and against the treatment meted out to the subordinate staff. This union if properly conducted will set right some of the abuses of our municipal administration and improve the working of our municipality but it will all depend upon the way in which it works.

Mr. Ashgaralli one of the Municipal Councillors elected by the Northern Mahomedan group died of heart trouble after a short illness of two days. He took much interest in Municipal affairs and was a staunch advocate of Moslim interests. He had a large group of disciples in his ward and was twice returned as Municipal councillor. His sad death at an early age has removed an energetic Mahomedan councillor from the board. Yesterday the municipal board adjourned its meeting on account of his death and Municipal Urdu Schools in the city were closed on Sunday in his honour.

Our Municipality passed a resolution condemning the bomb outrage on the Viceroy's train near Delhi and thanking God for the escape of Lord and Lady Irwin. Colonel Nanavati proposed the resolution which was carried by a majority.

ADDRESS TO JAWAHARLAL.

Our Municipal Board deserves to be congratulated on the way in which it passed Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai's resolution of presenting an address to Pandit Jawaharlal. Most of the members who spoke on the resolution praised the services of the Congress President and declared that it would be in the fitness of things to honour a gentleman like the Pandit. Colonel Dr. B. H. Nanavati and Mr. Chahewala, the Assistant Public Prosecutor, opposed the resolution and the Public Prosecutor. Mr. Ratilal J. Lakhia, also spoke against it on the ground that politics should not be brought in, in the Municipality but these were the only three persons to oppose th emotion. All others councillors Hindus, Mahomedans, Parsis and all voted for it and the resolution was passed by a majority of 42 against 3. The board has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 500 to be spent in the function and a committee has been appointed to draft the address. Invitation cards have been issued over the signature of the president and Pandit Jawaharlal will receive the address in the compound of our Municipal Office. It will be remembered that the address to the Governor was voted by a very small majority and the expenses of the address were met from funds collected by private subscriptions.

Pandit Jawaharlal comes here to-morrow and Sardar Vallabhbhai who returned yesterday from Bardoli has issued an appeal for taking the Congress president in procession from the railway station. Panditji was expected to arrive in the morning to-morrow and it was proposed to start the procession at 8 a.m. In appears, however, that Panditji will arrive by R. M. railway at noon and the programme will therefore have to be changed but the local markets, the members of the Youth league and citizens in general will give a grand reception to Panditji and a very large number will take part in the procession which will be led by Sardar Vallabhbhai.

REVIVAL OF INDIAN GAMES.

—:o:—

PORBANDAR SCHEME.

In virtue of the scheme introduced by the Porbandar Durbar to revive the interest in Indian games by organising a Tourney among village schools, the Vasant Panchami Sports Week, in which the semi-finals and final of Indian games Tourney were played at Porbandar was celebrated with great 'eclat'. A Boy Scout demonstration was held during the week and the village school children assembled in Porbandar were also entertained to a show of Leprosy films displayed by Dr. Ratilal Baxi of Rajkot and were shown round interesting places and institutions of the town.

RULER'S ADVICE.

At the end of the sports, His Highness the Maharaja Saheb spoke. It occurred to him, said His Highness, that the introduction of Boy Scout movement, wrestling and such other movements in villages fell short of the intended object, namely, of creating interest in villages in physical culture and the revival of Indian games should appeal to village sentiment more than anything else for advancing the cause of physical culture.

His Highness referred to the patronage he always extended to men of promise for academic and technical pursuits and observed that physical culture was the backbone of sound education and as such he wished to stimulate widespread interest in it. He reminded the parents and guardians of children under their care of the duty they owed to them to make their lives healthy and happy and exhorted them to co-operate with the State in all these measures which tended to build up the physique and character of the young generation.

In the end he congratulated the Madhavpur School team for its well-earned success and requested Lady Reed to give the Shield to the team. The Shield known as "Shri Hanuman Dhal" was accepted amidst cheers.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

—:o:—

VOLUNTEER TRAINING CAMP.

Dr N. S. Hardikar who was in Bombay on his way to Ahmedabad addressed a meeting of volunteers, wishing to join the Hindustani Seva Dal, in the Congress House on Tuesday. Dr. Hardikar laid emphasis on the necessity of rigid discipline while in Camp and explained all the details regarding the Camp. It was decided to commence the working of the Camp by the beginning of March.

All the preliminaries regarding the Camp, Uniform, etc., have already joined and those who want to join the Training Camp will please immediately communicate with the Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Congress House, Bombay 4.

COCHIN HARBOUR STRIKE.

—:o:—

COCHIN, Feb. 12.

The deadlock created by the strike of lightermen of Cochin Harbour demanding enhanced wages continues. Several steamers are lying in the harbour awaiting discharge of cargoes.—A. P.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

for First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED canvassers on commission basis for a non-political monthly. Liberal commission to right men. Apply Box No. 2457, Advs Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 239

WANTED.—Respectable and reliable AGENTS for the sale of all our produces. Only those experienced need apply with stamp to:—M. P. MIZARKAR & CO. Bangalore.
R2169

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph, Wireless, Station Master and Electrical Courses, Railway Fare PAID. Boarding arrangements, Prospectus on two anna stamps.—ROYAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Clock Tower, DELHI.
A R2186

WANTED—AGENTS and ORGANISERS all over Bombay Presidency for a real good Assurance Co. of good standing. None without the confidence of writing business need apply. Terms-salary or Commission. Apply Box No. 2453 Advt. Deppt., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 182

WANTED—AGENTS for sale of "Bombay Chronicle" and "Bombay Samachar" Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for Revised Terms to the MANAGER, the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., P O Box No. 322, Bombay 1.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"RACING WRINKLES" Showing how to make bet A Stonewall Certainty Re. 1. English and Foreign Newspapers, Magazines, Ladies' Fashion Books, Novels, Books for Children, Birthday Cards, Almanacs, Ephemeries, Diaries. KING & CO., Cheapest House, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
T R2193

FOR SALE.—Manganese Dioxide, Ferric—oxide Feldspar Glass, Quartz marble, mica ground to fine powders. BIRSINGH, Rajput Bombay (10).
T R2191

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased moffusil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.
L 206

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES.

A BARGAIN.—1928 Model Baby Austin. To be sold by Sunday. What offers? Apply Top Floor, SCHOEN HOUSE, Wodehouse Road.
JA R2192

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEO and DENTAL INSTITUTE DELHI—Please apply to the Principal for prospectus to learn and secure Diplomas of L.D.Sc., M B H, M B E H, M S B, etc., in Dentistry, Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry respectively.
T R2175

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

FOR SALE.

THE INDIA GOLD THREAD MILLS LIMITED, MADURA.

(Under Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE FACTORY of the above Mills with all the Buildings and extensive grounds, measuring about five acres, containing a beautiful garden, a fresh water tank and two big fresh water wells, situated at 54, Connur Road, Perambur, just outside the Municipal limits of Madras City, and with all plants and machinery in good order are offered for sale.

The machinery consist of:—

1. One Bitania Portable Steam Engine of 14 N.H.P.
2. Steam Pump.
3. Threading Machines for 328 spindles.
4. And all the auxilary machinery such as Lametta machines, Skeining machines, Reeling machines, a wire drawing machine and all the appertunences for Gilding, etc.

The Machinery, or the Building and Garden will also be sold separately.

About 10,000 tolas of Silver thread, ready to be gilt, Diamond hole fileurs, Ruby hole fileurs and platinum Rods and wires are also offered for sale.

For particulars apply to:—

THE LIQUIDATORS,
The India Gold Thread Mills, Ltd.,
187, East Veli Street, Madura.
216

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from capable Life Insurance salesmen for appointments as Special Representatives of the ALLIANZ UND STUTTGARTER LIFE INSURANCE BANK LTD., for Bombay City, Gujarat, Kathiawad and Maharashtra. Liberal terms to really suitable men who can guarantee substantial business. Apply stating age, education, previous experience and the amount of guarantee to the Managers for India, Post Box No. 117, Delhi.
212

TO TIMBER PURCHASERS.

For information regarding sal and other timbers available from the U. P. Government Forests please apply to:—

DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
Utilisation Division,
Bareilly, U. P.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

In continuation of the notice published in the "Times of India" of the 27th May, 1929, "Pioneer" the 29th May, 1929, the public is hereby informed that as the Government of India have intimated their inability to sanction the scheme for the construction of proposed railway by the Iraq House, the provisional agreement drawn up between the Iraq House and the Karauli Darbar has now become null and void.

RAO BAHADUR PANDIT SHANKAR NATH SHARMA,
Chief Member of Council,
Karauli State, Rajputana.
Dated Karauli,
11th February, 1930.
238

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF 100 LBS. CROSSINGS AND TONGUE RAILS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above-mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with specification, drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of 100 lbs. crossings and tongue rails." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Additional copies of the tender form, without drawings may be obtained, if required, at a cost of Rs. 2 per copy.

4. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March, 1930.

5. The result of the tenders will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal".

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
11th February, 1930.
232

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of NARAYEN BABU MANJREKAR, of Bombay, Bhandari Hindu Inhabitant, a liftman employed in the Imperial Bank of India, residing at Hemraj Amersey's Chawl, Girgaum, without the Fort, for the use and benefit of Dhondu Narayen Manjrekar, a minor and limited to the period of his minority ..... Deceased.

SAVITRIBAI, of Bombay, Bhandari Hindu Inhabitant, widow of Narayen Babu Manjrekar, deceased, residing at Hemraj Amersey's Chawl, Girgaum, without the Fort ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the above-named deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Seventh day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay

Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.
The 7th day of February, 1930.
Mr. E. J. JUDAH,
Petitioner's Attorney.
236

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

THE PEOPLE'S INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL, EDUCATION AND COMMERCE, LTD.,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the first meeting of the creditors of the above company will be held on MONDAY, the 24th February, 1930, at 8 a.m. (S.T.) at the Office of the Company at Gresham Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

D. M. PHADNIS,
Liquidator.
241

FOR SALE.

HORNSBY STOCKPORT double cylinder Suction Gas Engine direct coupled to 220 volt D.C. Generator of 80 Killowatt, by the Electric Construction Co.

Hornsby Stockport single cylinder Suction Gas Engine direct coupled to 220 volt D.C. Generator of 50 Killowatt, by the Electric Construction Co.

The above Engines and dynamos are in excellent order and can be inspected any working day. Very suitable for Palace lighting as both engines are fitted with extra heavy fly-wheels and the smaller of the two has a variable admission governor.

Apply:—
THE INDIAN ALUMINIUM CO., LTD.,
32, Triplicane High Road.
Madras.
209

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Public Auction sale, held by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, on the premises on the 4th day of February, 1930, under instructions from Messrs. Sabnis, Goregaoker and Senjit, Attorneys for Messrs. Kesharimal Vardhichand and Co., the Transferees of Mortgages and on account and at the risk of Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Cassum and others the Mortgagors by virtue of the power of sale reserved under two Indentures of Mortgage dated 25th day of November 1927 and 23rd day of January, 1928, respectively our client Mr. Abdoolla Abdool Rehman was the highest bidder for and declared the Purchaser of the undermentioned property.

Any person or persons having or claiming any estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever in, to or upon or in respect of the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, gift, bequest, trust, charge, sale, lease, lien, equitable mortgage or otherwise howsoever is and are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41A Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof, at the expiration of which period the sale will be completed without any reference to such claim or demand (if any) as may not have been received before the expiry of the above time and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Temkar Street without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1184, New No. 8348, Old Survey No. 2/2330, New Survey No. 3784 and Cadastral Survey No. 1262 of Byculla Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 121 and Street Nos. 111-113 and containing by admeasurement 133 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said Temkar Street, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomed Roshan Abdul Bori and on or towards the South by the property of Oomer Nathoo.

Dated this 12th day of February, 1930.
SABNIS, GOREGAOKER & SANJIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
237

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. PIROZSHAW BEZONJI BHARUCHA and ERACHSHAW BEZONJI BHARUCHA have agreed to sell to our client land hereditaments and premises situate at Khetwadi 3rd Lane and more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written free from all incumbrances whatsoever.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest or estate in the said premises, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 35, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcell of Government land or ground situate, lying and being on the West Side of Khetwadi 3rd Lane in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 128 square yards or thereabouts forming part of a larger piece of land registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 1973 and 1976, 1977, New Nos. 9102 and 9105, Old Survey Nos. 689, 694 and 693 and New Survey Nos. 5399 and 5397 and Cadestral Survey No. 1/704 of Girgaum Division together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling house standing thereon and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under D Ward No. 1759, Street No. 39 and which said premises are bounded as follows:- that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of the late Cawasji Hormusji Shroff known by the name of Hormaz Baug, on or towards the West by Khetwadi 3rd Lane aforesaid, on or towards the North by the property of Kassam Mitha and on or towards the South partly by a Gully and partly by the property of Lookmanji Thaverbhai and others.

Dated this 13th day of February 1930.
KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
35, Meadows Street,
Fort, Bombay.
235

NOTICE

Re: Estate of Ramdas Ratansi ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of the late Ramdas Ruttonsi alias Ramdas Ratansi alias Ramdas Ruttonsey of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a landlord, residing at Kandewadi, Bombay, who died at Bombay on the 23rd day of September, 1929, and Letters of Administration with will annexed to whose estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 10th day of February, 1930 to Vallabhji Ramji alias Vallabhdas Ramji of Bombay, for the use and benefit of Babu Vallabhdas the minor grandson of the said deceased and the sole residuary legatee in the said Will named and limited to the period of his minority, are hereby requested to send in their claims or demands within one month from this date to the said Administrator Vallabhji Ramji at the Office of his attorneys Messrs. Mohile and Parekh at 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, after which date the said Administrator Vallabhji Ramji will proceed to administer the estate and distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have received notice and no claim or demand sent in subsequently will be recognised.

And all persons holding any securities, property or moneys belonging to the said deceased are also hereby called upon to forthwith deliver the same to the said Administrator Vallabhji Ramji at the Office of the undersigned his Solicitors.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1930.
MOHILE & PAREKH,
Attorneys for Vallabhji Ramji, the Administrator of the estate of Ramdas Ratansi.
240

SANTIMALAM.

The only Specific for any kind of "Piles" and "Fistula" internal or external bleeding or blind. Will stop pain and bleeding on first application. Absolute cure in a week. Rs. 2 per phial. Dr. D. N. Roy, B.A., 3-2, College Street, Calcutta.

AMUSEMENTS.

RIPON THEATRE
POSITIVELY, LAST PERFORMANCE
The most talked of Show in India To-day
TO-NIGHT ONLY AT 9-30 P. M.
THE GREAT NICOLA
THE GREAT NICOLA
IN NEW AND STARTLING ILLUSIONS
Reduced Popular Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, Re 1, Plus Tax

THE RIALTO
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Daily at 6-30 8-15 & 10 P. M.
The European Musical Pierrot
WILLIAM HALLMAN
in New Songs and Music!
Also
THE MIDNIGHT FLYER
7 Parts
A story of flaming love to the song of the roaring rails!

GLOBE CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD.
NEXT SATURDAY
Another story from Arabian Nights
'SOFT CUSHIONS'
with
DOUGLAS MacLEAN
SUE CAROL.
A brand new Paramount picture in 7 reels.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 14th February 1930, at 3-30 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building St. No. 40-46, Case No. 30, Kalbadevi Road.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Manager, Bombay Port Trust Docks Messrs. MENESSE and Co will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 18th February, 1930, at 2 p.m. in the Liquor Warehouse at Alexandra Docks, the following goods:—

Cinema films, 25 cases beer, woollen piece-goods, bed-sheets, tea sets, powder and fire extinguisher, picture frame, colour, books, perambulator, 2 iron bedsteads with mattress, fancy clock, time-piece, etc., etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.,

GANDHI AND CO.

Auction Sale of 25 Bales Grey Cotton Sheetings.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by public auction this day Friday the 14th February, 1930 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Champa Gulli, Mulji Jetha Market, by order of Rai Bahadur Mulchand Nemichand and on account and at the risk of defaulting Indentors Messrs. Gulam Hussein Mithwani:—25 Bales Japanese Grey Cotton Sheeting No. 99, Crocodile and 3 boys label, each contg. 30 pcs. 9 lbs. size 36 x 30 per s. s. "Awa Maru."

GANDHI & CO.,

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF LTALIAN AND ENGLISH ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN AND ITALIAN SILK WASTE YARN.

Under instructions from the Office concerned Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on FRIDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and risk of the defaulting indentors, Messrs Janoo Hassan.

86 cases each 20 bundles of about 10 lbs. each Italian and English Artificial Silk Yarn.

44 bales each 20 bundles of about 11 lbs. each. Italian Silk Waste Yarn.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Excelsior Theatre
6-30 and 10 p.m.
The World's Sweetheart
MARY PICKFORD
in her first 100 p.c. All-Talking Picture
COQUETTE
A supreme characterization of Southern Belles who flirted, kiss and forgot, till she met a man sh couldn't forget.

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-15, 8-15 & 10 p.m
A Conflict of the Ages as Fought To-day
THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES.
featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
AND
PHYLLIS HAVER
He heard the Call to Arms but from a woman other than his wife.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m
Gobs and Gobs of Fun!

For a long time you were waiting for a
MARATHA PICTURE
Here is
"FALL OF RAIGAD'
Produced by
UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE
KIRKEE
will be shown in
Imperial Cinema
FROM
Sat. 15th February
DON'T FORGET THE DATE

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

The s.s. "Rawalpindi" with the English mails of January 30. due at 6 p.m.

Legislative Council By-election City (North) Non-Mahomedan Constituency, Counting of votes.

Provincial Local Bodies' Conference, to be opened by H. E. the Governor, C. J. Hall, 3 p.m.

Improvement Board, Corporation Hall, 4-10 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 15.

Provincial Local Bodies' Conference, C. J. Hall, 11-30 a.m.

The s.s. "Mantua" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: Big Meeting, Fourth Day.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.—The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at seven per cent.

MEETING OF BARODA CITIZENS.—A public meeting of the people of the Baroda State residing in Bombay will be held at Heerabag Hall, C. P. Tank Road, to-day (Friday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.), to organize the Baroda Praja Mandal in Bombay. Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside.

BOMBAY OPHTHALMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—The second annual social gathering of the Bombay Ophthalmological Society will be held at the A. M. C. Free Ophthalmic Hospital, Poibawadi, Parel, to-day (Friday).

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—Under the auspices of the Girgaum Congress Committee a public meeting will be held, to explain the mandate of the Indian National Congress regarding the Boycott of Legislatures, in the compound of the Congress House, to-morrow (Saturday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) All are cordially invited to attend.

GERMAN STUDY CLASSES.—Under the auspices of the Young Mens' Hindu Association (Girgaum Back Road) German Study Classes for beginners will be conducted by Prof. G. M. Jadhav. The new classes will begin from to-day (Friday), at 7 p.m. (S. T.) particulars can be obtained from the Secretary, Y. M. H. A.

LODGE "SALEM" NO. 563 S. C.—The ceremony of installing Wor. Bro. M. A. Babycon as the Worshipful Master of the Lodge for the current year took place at the Masonic Hall, Shahibag Road on last Saturday and both it and the banquet, which followed were a great success. The ceremony of installation was performed by Rt. Wor. Bro. I. R. Bhagat, Past Master of the Lodge while the investiture of the Office-bearers was performed by the Rt. Wor. Master, Rt. Wor. Bro. P. F. Khambatta zealously assisted in bringing the whole function to a successful achievement.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Kenya, Colony, Uganda, Tanganika and Zanzibar per extra s.s. "Ellora" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Friday, the 14th instant. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar Ports will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Cracovia" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-0 a.m. on Sunday.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s.s. "Khosron" via Karachi will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-0 p.m. on Tuesday, (18th inst.).

B. B. & C. I. RLY. EMPLOYEES' UNION.—Under the auspices of the above Union a public meeting of all Railway workers will be held in the compound of Madhav Bhuvan, opposite B. B. & C. I. Rly. Workshops Lower Parel, to-day (Friday), at 5-30 p.m. to consider the G. I. P. strike situation and support the general demands of the Railway workers Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta, F. J. Ginwalla, Manikial Vakil, Rulkar and Railway workers will speak at the meeting.

MUNICIPAL—AIDED-HOUSING.—Under the patronage of the President of the Municipal Corporation, the Municipal Commissioner and the Executive Engineer of the Bombay Municipality, there will be a special general meeting of the Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute in the Corporation Hall to-day (Friday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), to commemorate the services of the Hon. Mr. H. B. Clayton, the founder of the Municipal Aided Housing Scheme, when Mr. Framji Billia will preside and Mr. Narayenrao Kulkerni, the originator of Tenant Ownership movement, will deliver a public lecture on "Advantages of Municipal-Aided-Housing for Tenant-ownership movement." The meeting is open to all office clerks and Municipal Corporators.

To Suggest Reforms In Educational System.

His Highness the Maharajah Gaekwar has invited Atiya Begum F. Rahamin to Baroda to suggest reforms in the educational system of the State of Baroda.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

RAILWAY STRIKE AS I SAW IT.

(From Our Own Correspondent).

POONA, Feb. 12.

Yesterday I happened to travel from Poona to Bombay and had occasion to see in person the railway strike. Trains leave Poona at right time and reach their destinations nearly to the scheduled time. The Poona Mail is taken not by the electric locomotive but by the steam-engine with a view to avoiding easy obstruction to trafic. But it is a patent fact and very commendable too—that the strikers are not at all in a mood to resort to violence. At every station they seemed to be perfectly peaceful and quiet and there is no doubt that this is a unique feature of the strike. Everywhere the higher officers have to do even ordinary work of signalling, pointsmanship and so on. The lower staff has joined the strike and members of the higher staff unblushingly declare that they have no reason to go on strike as, without a strike they get higher and additional pay! Police-men are in evidence at every station and at Kalyan there was a posse of them, the stations and platforms wore a deserted look for very few passengers take the risk of travelling in these days. The peace of the strikers is their only strength. The notices to quit railway quarters, given to the strikers, have served to strengthen their morale and even the women are thrown into the steam of strike. The present strike is held by all Nationals to be the first lesson in the effective power of such unions of all persons and the power they can bring to bear on the Government when the time comes. I found the voice of the people on the side of the unfortunate strikers and the voice of the people is the voice of God! May He give them success!

INDAPUR CO-OPERATORS.

Sunday last was a co-operators' day at Indapur, a taluka place, about 80 miles from Poona in the district. The Co-operative Conference was held under the auspices of the District Co-operative Institute under the presidenship of Mr. Gokhale. It was attended by over hundred delegates belonging to the Societies in the Taluka. The President in his speech referred to the report of the Royal Commission on Agriculture and said that if co-operation could not bring about the uplift of the ryot, nothing else could. The potentialities of the movement were boundless. But the people by their virtues and conduct must bring them to fruition. In every aspect of the people's life, in supplying seed and manure, on ploughing, in storing harvests, in marketting, in purchasing. In all these co-operation can be of tremendense use to the ryot. He appealed to the people to have faith in the movement and make it as successful as in western countries problems was carried on in which Then discussion on varicus local ryot's representatives took part. All urged the necessity of developing moral virtues on the ryot. It was also decided that Taluka Union should not be formed for Indapur and that only from among local men arbitrators should be nominated.

LAND LEAGUE.

The activities of the Land League are not entirely suspended in Maharashtra. On a modest scale agitation against Land Revenue policy is going on and the people are protesting actively against unjust enhancement. For a year in the Bassein Taluka the people have been crying against the revision settlement in the Taluka. Enquiries made in the Land League office show that in Bassein the ryot have again decided to withhold at least one rupee out of the assessment. It was learnt in the office that Messrs. D. V. Gokhale and D. V. Devekar had gone to Bassein for a public meeting. The Secretary of the Taluka League, Mr. G. D. Vartak has begun the agitation in earnest. It is, however, felt that unless the movement of non-payment is brought to a crisis somewhere, the Government would not grant the ryot's insistent and just demands.

LATE MR. V. G. APTE.

A procession of Ramdas and Udhav Swami was taken yesterday evening through the principal streets with great enthusiasm under the auspices of the Lokamanya "Pantha" started by Mr. B. B. Bhopatkar.

A public meeting was held in the Shivaji Mandir to express regret at the death of V. G. Apte and speeches were delivered by Professor Charphekar, V. K. Bhave and others. Some ladies paid their tribute to the departed literary scholar and editor of the Anand.

Even the Moderate "Diyan Prakash" has supported the Railway strike at last and asked for an open inquiry into their grievances.

The Maharastra Kreeda-Mandal is going to hold races of climbing the Shivneri fort on the 17th and 18th of March, candidates should apply to Secretary, 689 Sadashiv Peth, Poona.

Students of Deccan College held a wrestling tournament on the 8th last. Some professors had kept some prizes. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Kapadia.

On 10th, there were 13 attacks **and 9 deaths due to small-pox.** and 9 deaths due to small-pox.

A Brahman lady of 20 by name Sumatibai Kumathekar committed suicide by throwing herself into a well in Sadashiv Peth.

One person by name Premanath passed himself off as the agent of a Calcutta Trades and Development firm and took Rs. 400/- from a Poona merchant, the man is now found to have run away and the firm to have been a bogus firm.

Meeting of Sadashviv Peth voters protested against increase of drainage cess, as illegal and passed a resolution calling upon the Municipality to retrench the expenditure which have become swollen.

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee are invited from those who intend to stand as Candidates for one seat on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this Ward. Nominations will be received upto 6 p. m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 23rd February 1930 at the 'F' Ward D. C. C.'s Office, 64, Kawarana Building, Parel. In case contest Polling will take place on Sunday the 2nd March 1930 between the hours of 2 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) at the following places:—

Congress Office, 62, Kawarana Building, Parel and Nappoo Hall, Matunga, G. I. P. Rly.

BOMBAY VACCINATION STATIONS.—The Bombay Municipality (Health Dept.) has issued the following Notice:—A temporary Vaccination Station has been opened at the Wilson College, on Sundays commencing from 16th February, 1930, between 8 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.) until further notice. The station at the Health Department, Head Office, Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder, will remain open daily including Sundays from the 14th inst. between 9-30 and 12 noon and 4 and 6 p.m. (S. T.) until further notice.

The vaccination stations open daily (including Sundays) are:—1. Princess Street, between 8 and 11 a.m. and 2 and 5 p.m. (S. T.). 2. Health Department Head Office between 9-30 a.m and 12 noon and 4 and 6 p.m. (S. T.), and 3. Central Vaccination Depot, Suparibag Road, Parel, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. (S. T.).

For Sundays only:—Wilson College between 8 and 10 a.m. and 3 and 5 p.m. (S. T.).

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

MAY.

New York, Feb. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	16.02
To-day's Opening Rate	15.98
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	15.95
Difference	—.07

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, Feb. 13.

Previous Closing Rate	8.43
To-day's Opening Rate	8.44
Difference	+.01
To-day's Closing Rate	8.47
Difference	+.04
Broach Expectation	271-0-0

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, Feb. 13.

Silver Ready	20	6	0
Higher	0	2	0
Silver Forward	20	4	0
Higher	0	2	0

Tone of Market:—India bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 13.

1st Settlement	47	4	0
2nd Settlement	46	5	0

OLD PARSI IN MURDER CASE.

—:o:—

Fatal Quarrel Between Neighbours.

At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, Kaikhusru Dhanjibhoy Hodiwala, a Parsi, aged 54, was put up before Mr. Justice Murphy and a special jury on the charge of murdering another Parsi, Jehangir Kavasji Daruvala.

Mr. O'Gorman appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan.

The accused and the deceased were both living on the third floor of Baria Building, Soparibaug, Parel. The deceased who was a motor lorry driver went to the lavatory on the morning of 26th November last. Suddenly the accused, it is alleged, was observed vehemently attacking the deceased with axe and knife. The deceased's wife who intervened was also assaulted and received injuries. Both husband and wife were removed to the hospital where the former died.

ABDUCTION OF MARRIED GIRL.

Accused Sentenced.

Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court Sessions sentenced Kalia Mahmad Usman and Taimur Husein to 3 years' and one year's hard labour respectively with a fine of Rs. 100 each for abducting a Muslim girl, Hajubai.

The accused along with another companion went to the house of Shaikh Ahmed Jaman on 13th October last and took away his wife in a gharry. She was ultimately traced to a chawl at Nagpada

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA CHARGES SGT. DENT.

—:o:—

Alleged Assault At Victoria Terminus Station.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, ex-M.L.A., filed an information before Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday, charging Sergeant Dent of the Bombay Police under Section 352 I. P. C., namely assault. The Magistrate directed the issue of summons against the accused.

Mr. Jamnadas, in the course of his information, stated that at about 5-40 p.m. on February 5, he went to the Victoria Terminus Station to enquire about the G. I. P. Railway Workmen's strike on seeing him several persons were talking to him when the accused asked him to move on

The complainant at once began moving on. The accused, he stated, then "prodded with a stick on my arm and rib and pushed me." The complainant then told the accused that while he was moving on he had no right to assault him and demanded his name. The accused then asked his men to arrest the complainant.

In the meantime the Police Superintendent came there when Mr. Mehta asked him to furnish him with the accused's name. The Superintendent first evaded him, but when he insisted upon getting the accused's name the Superintendent took him outside the Station and gave the accused's name.

The summons was granted.

ALLEGED RAPE ON A SCHOOL GIRL.

—:o:—

Accused Committed To Sessions

Further hearing of the case in which one Abbasbhoy Tayebali, a middle aged Borah stood charged with kidnapping and rape in respect of a school girl, Aminabai, was resumed by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, 4th Court. The facts of the case have already been reported in our issue of the 8th inst.

The complainant Aminabai was further examined. Her friend Aminabai Gulam Husein, and her uncle Shamsudin as well as the school mistress Zorabai corroborated the complainant's story.

His Worship in view of the evidence before him committed the accused to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on charges of kidnapping and attempted rape.

MUNICIPAL OFFICER BEATEN WITH A SHOE

—:o:—

Bhaiya Convicted.

A black shoe and a khaki helmet were the exhibits in a case before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court, in which a Bhaiya, Ram Narayan, was charged with assaulting a public servant, Mr. Gadgil, Municipal Encroachment Officer, in the execution of his duties.

The facts for the prosecution were that on Monday last at about 11 a.m. the accused, Ram Narayan, was squatting on the footpath near the Hakim Market at Grant Road, with a large tray of cutlery which he was displaying and offering for sale. Mr. Gadgil, an Officer, attached to the Municipal Encroachment Department, seeing the accused was encroaching, promptly seized a dozen knives of the accused as well as some goods of a neighbouring hawker and deposited them in the municipal lorry. The accused followed the Municipal Officer and asked him to return half of the dozen knives seized. The Municipal Officer however refused to do so and asked the accused to call at his office and take away the whole lot after paying the usual encroachment penalty of 12 annas. The accused thereupon lost his temper taking off his shoe hit the Municipal Officer on the head, which however was protected by a khaki helmet.

The defence of the accused was that when he requested the Municipal Officer to return the half dozen knives seized, he was assaulted by the Municipal Officer and that he merely acted in self-defence.

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30 or, in default, to suffer six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ACCIDENT TO CHILDREN.

—:o:—

One Dies In Hospital.

On Wednesday morning some repairs to a drainage pipe were being carried out, on the third floor of the Taj Building, situate at Souter Street when all of a sudden an old tin vent of a sewage came out of its solder and fell on two children walking along the road. The injured children Khatijabai and Sugrabai were removed to the J. J. Hospital where Sugrabai died a few hours after admission. Medical evidence showed that death was due to the fracture of the skull. The road was protected by ropes to prevent pedestrians from walking in the danger zone, but the pipe fell beyond the road protected by the ropes. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

Child's Fatal Fall.

How a two-year old child fell from a height of 40 feet, and died subsequently was narrated at the Coroner's Court on Thursday. The evidence showed that Unice Patro (?) residing on the second floor with her parents of Karachiwala Building, Carnac Road, went to the lavatory on Wednesday morning and sat on a window which was not closed. The window by the weight of the child flew open and she fell down from a height of forty feet. She was immediately removed to tht G. T. Hospital, where she died soon after admission, death being due to concussion of the brain and haemorrhage. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE BOMBAY COUNCIL.

Life Extended to 31st July Next.

The following notification by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay dated the 12th February 1930 is published for general information:—

Bombay, Feb. 12, 1930.

Whereas the period of my Legislative Cuncil expires on the 17th day of February 1930:

And whereas in my opinion it is desirable that before the next elections to my Legislative Council, the electors should be in a position to know what constitutional changes are proposed in the report of the Commission appointed in 1927 under section 84A of the Government of India Act;

And whereas the report of the said Commission has not yet been published;

Now, therefore, I, Frederick Hugh Sykes, in exercise of the powers conferred on me by clause (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 72B of the Government of India Act, hereby extend the period for which my Legislative Council shall continue until the 31st day of July 1930."

CORPORATION SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Members Unwilling To Spend Money.

The question regarding the housing of Municipal Schools in the city figured prominently at the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation on Thursday afternoon. The Schools Committee had made a suggestion that school buildings should be constructed at municipal cost and let to the Schools Committee at a fair rental.

COMMISSIONER UNWILLING.

The Municipal Commissioner to whom the matter was referred for consideration and report, in his letter to the Corporation, says:—

"I had an estimate roughly worked out some time ago and found that it would cost approximately three times as much to accommodate a pupil in a building constructed by the Municipality as it would cost to accommodate him in a hired building. The accommodation provided in our own buildings is no doubt much superior to that obtainable in hired buildings, but financial considerations preclude us from providing such accommodation at present. It is doubtful if Government will admit the expenditure of the Schools Committee on rent paid to the Municipality for the purpose of a grant. Where such accommodation is provided in connection with the extension of compulsory primary education, the pending dispute between Government and the Municipality regarding the liability of the former will be a further obstacle in the way of obtaining additional grants. As pointed above, even in the very doubtful case of Government admitting the expenditure for the purpose of a grant, the additional cost to the Municipality will be much heavier than if hired accommodation is provided as at present. For these reasons, I am of opinion that the Schools Committee may be informed that pending improvement in the finances of the Corporation, they are not in favour of undertaking a programme of construction of school buildings to be let to the Schools Committee.'

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar moved that the Schools Committee be informed that pending improvement in the Corporation's finances, the Corporation was not in favour of undertaking a programme of construction of school buildings.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram moved an amendment that the matter be referred to the Revenue and General Purposes Committee for investigation and report.

The amendment which was vigorously supported by Dr. G. V. Deshmukh and opposed by the Municipal Commissioner was carried by the casting vote of the President, but when it was again put to vote as a substantive proposition it was thrown out in the division.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday.

SWEEPER VOTES FOR PROGRESS.

—:o:—

But Mahasabhaite does't Want It!

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

The resolution of Mr. P. N. Guha urging the removal of sex disqualification for election to the local Legislatures was lost by 34 votes against 28. The Muslim and Government members generally voted against the resolution, as also did Mr. B. C. Chaterjee, leader of the Hindu Mahasabha group, Mr. Hosseini Mehtar, the sweeper member, however, voted in favour of it.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 6th instant arrived at Port Said at 1 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 6 p.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail steamer "Morea" with the Mails from Bombay of 8th instant arrived at Aden at 9-30 p.m. on the 12th instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Ogilvy" arirved Suez on the evening of the 11th instant.

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Examine the urine for quantity, also. If too much is passed each time, or if there is too little, and if you urinate too frequently—or too seldom—you can feel definitely warned of kidney weakness. Nothing could be more serious; you are in danger of blood poisoning, and its injurious effect upon every tissue, nerve and muscle of the body.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1930.

THE IMMEDIATE TASK.

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The main task before the Working Committee of the Congress, which meets at Ahmedabad today, is to prepare the Congress and the country for the prospective campaign for implementing the decision of the Lahore Congress. The Committee itself cannot launch such a campaign, the All-India Congress Committee alone being authorised by the Congress to do so. But the Working Committee will consider the feasibility of any action on an extended scale in the immediate future, to discuss alternative plans of action, and to place the same before the A. I. C. C. at its next meeting, not necessarily publishing the plans during the interval. But in any case the task of active specific preparation for the campaign needs to be taken up immediately. And not till the essential work of preparation finished will it be permissible for any body to give the signal for action. Those who are impatient of delay may minimise it by expediting the preparatory work.

The task of preparation is essentially one of organisation, of providing men, and money, of building up discipline in all the Congress organisations, and of generating a spirit of self-sacrifice and also the spirit of non-violence throughout the country. The easiest, yet the most essential item in this programme, is that of enrolling a sufficiently large number of Congress members, pledged to the creed of Independence and of non-violence. In 1921,for a comparatively simple task, the Congress aimed at one crore members. Will it aim lower for the struggle for Independence? This is no small detail now. Government fondly anticipate that the masses will instinctively fight shy of Independence and they openly declare that the present Congress does not represent the country. These anticipations and declarations must be falsified. The Congress must stand forth before the world as the non-official Parliament of the country specifically charged with the nation's mandate to win Independence. The task of enlisting one crore members will be in itself an invigorating propaganda, will be a far more reliable test of the country's preparedness for a nation-wide struggle, will bring Congress workers in fruitful touch with the people, and will hearten the whole country.

The next essential task is to enlist a sufficiently large number of volunteers and to train and discipline them for the various purposes of the Congress. It will be necessary to begin enlistment immediately and train a sufficiently large number of volunteers before the Congress takes the first plunge. As for funds, the Congress will never lack for them when it earnestly undertakes real work. On the vital need for discipline and a non-violent atmosphere we have already expressed our views more than once. In this connection we feel confident that the Working Committee will summarily dismiss the idle suggestion that the boycott of Councils might be waived or compromised for the sake of what is called unity. To sacrifice a principle cherished by thousands for the convenience of a few dozens is not to create but to destroy unity. We are equally confident that when the Congress starts work in dead earnest no Nationalist will have the heart to cling to the Councils on any pretext.

BOYCOTT THE ELECTION.

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The Bombay voters' boycott of the Council by-election on Wednesday was fair and encouraging. It is up to them to make the boycott of the Assembly by-election on the 17th instant a far more effective one. The Congress mandate against the Councils is not merely for Congress members but for all Indians. To participate in the elections would be disloyalty to the Congress. The voters must, therefore, boycott the election. The more earnest among them should go farther and persuade others to join the boycott, both at the polling booth and elsewhere. We hope the local Congress committees will not be lax in their boycott propaganda. The country is on the eve of a crisis and is about to undertake hard tasks which need exemplary discipline Intelligent voters like those in Bombay should not give a poor account of themselves in such a simple thing as the boycott of elections. It may not be given to all to do heroic things for the Congress and the country. But the humblest can, if they choose, refrain from actively working against the Congress.

OPPORTUNE WARNING

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The conviction of Lieut.-Colonel F. V. Pogson of the Indian Army for assaulting an Indian public servant while the latter was busy with his duties raises a variety of important issues. It is regrettable, indeed, that there should have been no thought in the mind of a person of Colonel Pogson's responsible position and status of expressing regret for having done something unworthy of the best traditions of his service. He admitted that he did prod Mr. Akolkar, the complainant, with his stick. He admitted that "he had put his hand through the window of the counter and pushed the complainant's face" in order to make him change what the Colonel characterised as his "defiant attitude", but what Mr Khandalawala, the trying Magistrate, discovered from the evidence before him, was an attitude of great "forbearance". As the Magistrate remarked, "this was not a trivial case" and we hope the conviction of Colonel Pogson will serve as a very necessary and opportune warning to that class of persons from overseas who, in the words of the prosecuting Counsel, "hold the notion that they can expect any and every kind of service from postal employees". This class of persons entertain such a notion not only about "postal employees", but we are afraid about Indians in subordinate positions in all public departments. We congratulate the Bombay Postal authorities on the promptitude with which they took up the defence of one of their humble employees and Indians will naturally and justly point out that it was fortunate that an Indian in the Indian Civil Service was now at the head of the Bombay Postal administration.

TACKLING IT EARNESTLY.

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The Five-Power Naval Conference under the encouraging lead given by Britain and America is tackling earnestly not only the question of arriving at a practical solution of the problem of effecting 'pro rata' naval reduction in conformity as far as possible with the French view but also the still more complicated question of abolition of submarines. The insistence by the MacDonald Government on the total abolition of under-water-craft may not be relished in France but the fact that Britain possesses 53 submarines, that only one British submarine is now under construction and three are projected, while France has 52 submarines built but has 47 under construction will bring home to the participants in the Conference that she must be persuaded not to make a fetish of depending largely upon this particular and extremely dangerous engine of naval warfare. America with her programme of building only five submarines is sure to fall in line with Britain in urging before the Conference the necessity of crying a halt in the race for building bigger and more powerful under-water-craft. If Italy "deserts" France, as the French Chauvinists say, the French opposition to the ultimate abolition of submarines will wear down.

THE AFGHAN SITUATION.

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(Communicated.)

The new Government of Afghanistan is established in accordance with the genuine spirit of the Afghan Nation and as a result of the very great trials which that country has passed through. All the efforts and schemes of the present Government are based on the expected welfare and happiness of the nation and country. Fortunately, they have been universally recognised and understood by even the masses in Afghanistan. Abdul Hakim Khan, who unfairly possesses a large amount of public money, flatly refused to hand it over to His ex-Majesty Amanullah Khan in the time of his need or to any of the other persons who were sacrificing their lives in redeeming their country during the days of Revolution. Similarly he replied to the Trade Agent of Bacchai Saqa that he would hand over the money to such a person as may be unanimously accepted by the whole Afghan Nation. Now although His Majesty King Mohammed Nadir Shah Ghazi has been elected with one voice as the King of Afghanistan and all the people in the land and individuals outside the country have sent in their allegiance to the present king, Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan has been refusing to do so simply with the object of usurping the monies belonging to the Nation. It is evident that his hostilily is shown merely for the sake of securing the country's funds for his private use.

FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

ITS IMPERATIVE NEED

(By P. L. CHUDGAR BARRISTER-AT-LAW RAJKOT.)

It is true that the centre and focus of the movement which will be the real and effective instrument of our country's freedom lies in the country itself but that fact does not exclude the circumference being elsewhere. All movements for national independence in Eastern countries have organized their foreign propaganda in London, Paris, Berlin and New York and those Indian leaders who resist the extension of the international activities of the Congress in the interests of Indian Swaraj are under an obligation to make out a special case in justification of their attitude; on them lies a heavy responsibility; for, the absence of foreign propaganda leaves all the opportunities in the hands of the enemies of Indian freedom. The "Times'" highly coloured cables and articles, the grotesque lies in the British Press, the hysterical effusions of hired propagandists inimical to Indian freedom, the mischievous and re-actionary articles by British journalists and retired officials which flood the continental and American publications—these are at present the only sources of information concerning India, available to the European and American public. All eastern countries struggling for freedom have found a very useful and effective instrument in foreign propaganda and the smaller European nations too. It was four or five Czechs meeting together in a New York Hotel and doing propaganda for their race who enlisted President Wilson's sympathy for the parcelling out of and the securing of full emancipation for Czecho-Slovakia.

GENEVA AS CENTRE.

I believe Geneva is the most suitable place where a centre for propaganda in Europe and America should be opened by the Congress. Geneva has acquired a very great importance as the chief centre of all International activities since the establishment of the League of Nations whose headquarters are permanently located there. The greatest statesmen of 56 nations of the world assemble there for the quarterly meetings of the League Committees and the annual assembly meeting as also for the International Labour Conference and quite an army of journalists accompany them. In the absence of any correct information about the effects of British rule in India and the ruthless repression of India's struggle for liberty, even highly informed circles in Geneva readily accept the statement that India has practically acquired "Dominion Status" already, but the hot-headed extremists desire to plunge the country into absolute independence. The acquiring of mandates by certain powers has also had a subtle and most disastrous influence linking up mentally the ideas of "colonies" and "trusteeships." What before was exploitation pure and simple honestly recognized as such now masquerades under the hypocritical aspect of an instrument of a higher civilization.

IMPERATIVE NEED.

Geneva is the tenderest spot where British Imperialism makes its bombastic claims and utters insincere platitudes about peace and security; it is in fact the most vulnerable point.

India must make it clear to all nations of the world that peace and security for which they are working so hard cannot be maintained without justice. As long as one-fifth of the whole human race lives in Britain's economic and political servitude, England has no right to utter high sounding sentiments in complete disagreement with her ambitions in the East.

There is thus an imperative need for carrying on Indian propaganda in Europe and America with the centre at Geneva both in the press and from the platform. This propaganda must be organized and systematic and should be carried on in the name of and by the authority of the Congress, which is recognized in all Western countries as the only body competent to speak for India.

This work can only be done by fully trained and experienced men with local knowledge, influence in the Universities of the European countries and their public institutions, with knowledge of League of Nations' ideology and well-versed in the League of Nations' documents.

WORKERS AVAILABLE.

There are a number of Indian patriots in Europe with all the above qualifications and who know almost all the principal languages, have very good journalistic experience and who are in touch and have considerable influence with the great papers of Paris, New York, Berlin, Rome and Geneva. They are all willing to subscribe to the Congress creed of non-violence and to carry on Congress propaganda for bare maintenance and actual out-of-pocket erpenses. If their services can be secured there is no doubt that they will be invaluable. One of the grounds on which Mahatmaji banned foreign propaganda was that really reliable and competent men to do the work were not available. I am in a position to assure Mahatmaji that there are men possessing all qualifications which he may require.

If however the Congress does not think it necessary or expedient to establish a propaganda centre at present, I venture to suggest that "Young India" or at least the important parts of it should be printed in principal European languages and freely distributed. There is a great passion in European countries to know what Mahatmaji has to say on the Indian situation and there is no doubt that "Young India" will produce a tremendous effect on world public opinion on British Rule in India.

INDIAN POLITICAL SITUATION AND THE BRITISH PRESS.

SOME STRAY THOUGHTS.

(BY J. D. JENKINS.) . . .

Every right thinking Briton will agree that what is needed in India to-day, is a good number of far-sighted and experienced statesmen to deal with Indian problems.

A careful study of what is written in the British press wil show that the vast majority of those who claim to write about India, "with authority" are completely insensible to the fact that times have changed. They are all of the "lost dominion" school, a silly collection of faint hearts who entertain the common fallacy that, only "the good old days" were any good, and that time can be made to stand still. It is surprising to note how completely out of touch with the situation in which the British in India find themselves to-day, are such persons as, Sir Michael O'Dwyer. Sir Reginald Craddock and numerous others who fill the columns of the "Daily Mail" and other papers with their "views" on Indian affairs and the present political situation in India. A former High Court Judge of Madras, Sir Charles Spencer, gravely tells us in the columns of a journal which circulates only amongst the highly educated classes in England and abroad that there is a "deeply laid conspiracy" on foot, of which the British in India (being so very simple minded) are wholly ignorant. "There exists" says he, "an intensive campaign (led by, and organised by Brahmins of Madras) to convert by their propaganda the simple English people to their way of thinking," &c. All Brahmins it seems, according to Sir Charles Spencer, are "tigers" bent on destroying the untouchables of India at an early date. After reading Sir Charles Spencer's "contributions", one wonders what sort of justice he dispensed, while on the Bench at Madras, and personally I thank God, and all the holy "Angels and Ministers of Grace", that I had no occasion ever to appear before him during his "36 Years in India."

TOMFOOLERY.

Then Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: he is perhaps more entertaining than all of them in the columns of the "Times". He worries himself rather unnecessarily, I think, when he clamours for a "counter-agitation" against our friends the Congress Independence-wallahs. It is surely amusing to listen to the creator of Sherlock Holmes asking us gravely, whether "the Mahommedans of India are prepared to obey laws passed by a permanent majority of Hindus". The "Voice" of Musims it seems, who refuse to follow the Congress has not yet reached England. Sir Arthur also calls on the Indian Princes to—"state definitely whether they wish their lands to be isolated islands in an independent country" &c. All of which it seems to me, to be rather hard on Patiala and his brother Princes who I thought had "en-

Continued on page 8.)

NOTES OF THE DAY.

Making It Up.

All is well again in the leaders' ranks of the British Tories. The rank and file may grumble. Some of them may cry out, helped by the Rothermere Press, that Baldwin Must Go. It will be recalled that years there was another cry of B. M. G., Balfour Must Go. But little Mr. Amery who threw his big bombshell in a recent speech which declared acute dissatisfaction with the milk and watery nature of Mr. Baldwin's ideas of safeguarding British industries through an "Empire Crusade" has been brought to heel by the Party managers. Lord Beaverbrook may bless Mr. Amery but the average voter is very suspicious of those who demand "full-blooded protection and possibly taxes on food". So Mr. Amery writes a sweet little letter to Mr. Baldwin suggesting that he did not mean all that he said and fulminating against "mischievous Press articles." and Mr. Baldwin does not feel the "slightest doubt" that Mr. Amery will continue to give him unstinted co-operation. The episode is sure to be utilized to the fullest advantage by the Labour Press and Labour platform speakers.

Racial Discrimination In Jails.

The Free Press has published what purport to be the findings of the Conference of the Party leaders of the Assembly with the Home Member with regard to the treatment of political and other special classes of prisoners. The main findings are that racial discrimination as such will not be continued and that prisoners will be divided into three classes partly according to the offences of which they were guilty and partly according to their status in life. But if in practice every European is presumed to have a high status and to need special treatment irrespective of his offence, the removal of race distinction would be but nominal. The decision that there is to be no change in the Jail Manual itself forbidding racial discrimination is extremely suspicious.

Political Prisoners.

According to the Free Press a majority of the leaders at the Conference accepted Government's view that there need be no separate class of political prisoners as such, Pundit Malaviya opposing the view. When as a matter of fact such prisoners are marked out for specially galling or harsh treatment, we do not see what formidable difficulty there is in classifying them apart, with exceptions, for specially humane treatment. As a matter of fact, the Government of Madras has proposed that political prisoners should be formed into a special division and they should be given certain additional privileges. What is necessary is that as far as possible there should be no rigorous punishment for political prisoners under Section 124A and similar sections; and the sections themselves should be amended accordingly if not repeated. We agree with Commander Kenworthy that "the whole system of handling purely political prisoners in India is wrong". For, as he himself put it, "political agitation, apart from incitement to violence is not an offence" It is superfluous to add, the system cannot be set right completely unless and until the present unnatural system of government itself is set right.

Asking For More.

It is not altogether surprising that Sir Chimanlal Setalvad should join Commander Kenworthy in characterising as "stupidity" the refusal of the Congress to join the Round Table Conference. Only spirited Indians can appreciate the Congress point of view. We hope the time will not come when he will think that it was stupid of him not to have supported the preliminary Round Table Conference, otherwise known as the Round Table Conference. It is something, however, that he has ventured so far as to say in his latest interview that "India is in no mood to have her future determined by Britain from stage to sage." But does he still believe that India is to have any determining voice at the London Conference. Sir Chimanlal wants Dominion Status witnin the briefest possible period. Government will wholeheartedly accept this flexible formula. Only, they will claim to be the judges of what is the briefest possible period. They do so because people like Sir Chimanlal never go beyond pleading: "More please; quicker, please."

The Metamorphosis.

Pompous Visitor (addressing boys at his old school): "Many years ago I was like one of yourselves—an ignorant little boy. Now by hard work and perseverance what have I become?"

Boy (at back of class-room): "A swanker".

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Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by an accident as above described causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

Rs. 1,500 (ONE THOUSAND, FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber shall be fatally injured solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated.

Rs. 1,000 (ONE THOUSAND) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently and totally disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of two or more limbs or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of both eyes.

Rs. 500 (FIVE HUNDRED) if the Registered Subscriber be permanently partially disabled solely and directly by any outward violent and visible accident not otherwise compensated causing the loss by severance of one limb or the total and irrecoverable loss of all sight of one eye.

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WORLD OF SPORT.

RACING IN AUSTRALIA

Danger Of Commercialization.

REMINESCENCES OF WELL-KNOWN TRAINER.

Back again in India after a few years absence, one cannot help noticing as well as appreciating the comfort in which one races in the East.

The bustle and hurry, as well as the noise of the Ring, which is likened to an angry sea, especially where betting is on a large scale, is what one has to contend against in Australia.

For the last few years the writer has been connected with racing in the South and without a doubt Australia stands out on his own as the keenest and hardest racing country in the world to-day. Racing, has, throughout the world become more or less commercialised, and it is very much so down South. Good horses win anywhere, but one who owns horses of the mediocre type, must battle always.

The professional punter finds it much harder here than elsewhere, and very rarely one hears of big fortunes won as in years gone by on the big courses, yes; but that is on the good, reliable horses when the odds are oft. times cramped.

Horses that are any good can very rarely be purchased and if they can the price is usually high.

ACCIDENTS INCREASE.

During the past year there were numerous accidents on the Flat: many boys crippled for life and one killed. There was much comment through the Press as to the reason and much truth as to the cause. Critics were almost unanimous in their opinions that these unfortunate happenings could be attributed to the absurd length of stirrup leather with which the present day jockey rides.

The youngster of to-day is very much the inferior of his predecessor of a decade ago. This, one sees all over the world. The instruction given to the apprentice as to his riding faults is apparently neglected by the trainer to whom he is apprenticed and some of theleading racing clubs have suggested the need of a riding school where apprentices can be trained under a competent instructor.

This suggestion has not been adopted but there is every hope that it will be in the near future.

With the extra short length there is no doubt that a body has little or no control over his mount and in a large field such boys are a menace. While on the subject I may mention that since returning to Bombay I have noticed one of the worst cases I have seen riding here and one can quite understand that all this particular jockey has learned, he has taught himself.

Still with all their faults which is attributed to lack of instruction, the Australian jockey is a live wire when properly educated in the art the material is always there the boys that go abroad more than hold their own.

Prior to my departure, Frank Bullock, the one time greatjockey and one who has ridden in all principal race-centres of the world, admitted that the Australian jockey is hard to beat. He recently engaged W. Scanlan for M. Jacques Wittouck for whom he trains in Franch. J. Musiro another crack Australian jockey has accepted a retainer to ride for the famous German sportsman, Baron Oppenhein.

STREPHON TO RACE IN ENGLAND.

Australian sportsmen are all interested to see how Mr. Sol Green's colt Strephon will gave against English horses at Home. Great horse that he undoubtedly is. I am sure he will uphold the reputation of Australian bred horses. As a three year old Strephon was a good one and over a distance I am sure he will hold his own anywhere.

BAD TIMES AHEAD.

Like every other country expect America, Australia is going though bad times. There is a depression of trade and the outlook is none too bright. Politics, which should do its utmost to lift a country out of its trouble, apparently does just the reverse. Still, we can console ourselves somewhat by knowing that if we are in a bad way, other countries are in a far worse plight.

With it all! the "sport of Kings", carries on and the worries and troubles are forgotten when we hear the thunder of hoofs and see the flashing colours. Then there is the added thrill when we are on the winner. That wonderful beast, the British thoroughbred is admired by every animal lover, and if we humans were one quarter as honest as our four-legged friends and were to forget our paltry and malicious bickerings, we would not worry about world peace. It would be a fine old place to eke out our three score and ten.

BOMBAY RACES.

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Acceptances For 4th Day.

The following are acceptances for the Fourth Day of Bombay Races. The first race starts at 1-45 p.m.:—

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Khumayssa 9-5, Jalal 7-7, Hanoud 9-5, Sultana 9-0, Orange Prince 8-13, Othello 8-13, Mahdoor 8-12, Moon Spark 8-11, Warwick 8-6, Injeman II 8-0, Le Touquet 8-10, Nofal 8-9, Shallan 8-8, Nadim 8-5, Benares 7-13, Golden Ball 8-0, Red Flag 7-12, Birbal 7-11, Zafar 7-3.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Harsak 9-5, Red Prince 9-3, Wood Apple 9-3, Saifulzaman 9-1, Blackberry 9-0, Hoojaz 8-13, Moon Spark 8-11, Injeman II 7-13, The Girl Friend 8-10, Le Touquet 8-10, Mijrin 8-10 Vita 8-7, Good Time 8-4, Prince Charlie 8-3, Haboob 8-3, Gentie Prince 8-3, White Cross 8-1, White Gold 8-0, Abrash 7-11, Kantaga 7-11, Selman 7-8, Safety 7-5.

THE COMBERMERE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs 500. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Bridal Knot 9-4, Some Lady 9-1, Bridault 9-1, Poland 9-1, Indian Star 9-0, Aploma 8-10, Winkford 9-0, Nix 8-13, Prose and Verse 8-13, Orphan Maid 8-12, Four Square 8-11, Harvard 8-6, Lady Luck 8-3, Red Astrachan 8-0, Fionnuala 7-13, Broken Vow 7-12, Ordaile 7-9, Qui Vive 7-6, Certainly 7-0.

THE RANDWICK PLATE.—Distance about 1-1/2 miles.

Winner Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A handicap for horses in Class III.

Loose Moments 9-0, Ram 8-12, Roscommon 8-11, Black Jest 8-10, Knight's Cross 8-3, Quatre Bras 8-3, Red Rash 8-0, Chapatti 7-13, Minitree 7-5, Meena 7-13, Mahadeshwar 7-12, Pomme Anna 7-11, Anything 7-10.

THE COLABA CUP. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 750 or in specie at the option of the winner and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Arch Druid 9-2, Governor II 9-0, Rajkumar 7-6, Starboard 9-2, Ballinalee 9-1, William's Mount 9-0, Quick Toy 8-11, Maybar 8-10, Well Copped 8-7, Gamvros 8-7, Jonathan 8-4, Jovial William 8-3, Alcor 8-1, Cantire 8-1, Pandora's Box 8-0, Chabootra 8-0, Coed Canlas 7-10, Friar Melody's Pride 7-4.

THE COLABA CUP. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

A Cup value Rs. 750 or in specie at the option of the winner and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in Class II.

Pacino 9-0, Flying Steve 8-13, Phare 8-12, Burgos 8-12, Poor Scats 8-1, Cul de Sac 8-10, Red Runner 8-9, Penceder 8-7, Gallant Gael 8-7, North-West Passage 8-6, Sunnyville 8-5, Restoration 8-4, Watchful 8-3, Desert Sun 8-0, Tomas Minden 7-11, Chinese Honeymoon 7-9, Kilderkin 7-9, Scottish Flag 7-8, Far Apart 7-4.

THE CUMBALLA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Lion 9-12, Avar 9-11, Shamsuzzaman 9-8, Khalil Beg 9-6, Amij 9-6, Zeebar 9-1, Funny Face 8-12, Robert 8-11, Rubdan 8-6, Kommanur 8-4, Arab Prince 7-13, Riyad II 7-6, Black King 7-5

THE C. N. WADIA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 22,500 from the Fund. Winner the Gold Cup and Rs. 15,000; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 2,500.

Star of Italy 9-7, Acumen 9-0, Gorbio 9-0, Willow Stream 9-0, Desert Sun 9-0

THE WILLINGDON PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 12,000; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,000. A handicap for horses in Class I.

Atreas 9-2, Gorbio 9-2, Sun Arch 8-11, Orange Lena 8-5, Tusculum 8-5, Treylon 8-4, Eastern Essex 8-3, Naughty Look 8-3, Balderston 7-13, Thaxted 7-12, Bushy Park 7-7, Hoppy 7-4.

THE SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for Arabs in Classes I and II.

Sarsha 10-0, Shamsuzzaman 9-9, Aasuf 8-7, Jalmood 8-6, Kadir Hajaz 8-6, Sannam 8-6, Garibaldi 8-6, Bucknell 8-5, Dhidha'a 8-5, Tiger King 8-2, Adwan 8-0, Saifuldowla 7-8, Zummar 7-8, Baig 7-6, My Bow 7-6, Cardinal 7-3, Najmat al Sharq 7-1.

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WESTERN INDIA TENNIS.

—:o:—

Andrews Wins Again.

Some interesting tennis was witnessed in the Western India Tennis Championships on Thursday when no less than sixteen Singles matches were decided. Most of the games were not well contested but the spectators had the opportunity of watching the well-known Englisn player E. D. Andrews again winning an easy victory. Andrews was not at all extended by his opponent Soman whom he defeated 6-0, 6-1 but all the same he gave a display polished tennis which was worth watching. In the Lady's Singles Miss Leila Rao, the Hard Court Tennis Champion, trounced Miss Thornely the score being 6-1, 6-0. Mrs. Cevell had a similar victory over Miss Holt.

The following are the results of Thursday's matches::—

Mens Singles.

R. Shopra beat K. S. Makhijani, 6-2, 6-2.

P. K. S. Chari beat R. H. McLeod, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4.

A. C. Suntook beat C. M. Khatau, 6-2, 6-3.

C. S. Tyabjee beat W. R. Cuthbert, 6-3, 6-1.

W. N. Ghorpade beat D. D. Sabnis, 6-2, 6-1.

Rangaswamy beat Chief of Jath, 6-0, 6-2.

C. W. H. P. Waud beat P. R. Shergaoker, 7-5, 6-2.

J. V. Desai W.O. P. N. Pereira.

E. D. Andrews beat M. R. Soman, 6-0, 6-1.

Babulal beat Izard, 6-4, 6-4.

N. E. Y. Patterson beat B. C. Bachuwar, 6-1, 6-2.

J. E. Tew beat B. D. Jog, 6-4, 6-3.

T. S. Vyas beat G. T. Thach, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3.

Lady's Singles.

Miss Leila Rao beat Miss K. Thornely 6-1, 6-0.

Mrs. S. H. Phillips beat Miss Moran, 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Mrs. Covell beat Miss Helt, 6-1, 6-0.

To-day's programme is very attractive and promises very interesting tennis. It is as follows:—

Queens Road Court at 4 p.c.:—Court No. 1:—

Olivares vs. U. D. Rangarao, followed by Wagle and Miss L. Rao vs. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips.

Court No. 2:—Fox vs. Banker, followed by Brook Edwards vs. J. Harvey, followed by Andrews and Mrs. Covell vs. A. F. S. Talyarkhan and Miss F. F. Talyarkhan.

Court No. 4:—A. C. Pereira vs. Suntook, followed by C. S. Tyabji and B. C. Mehta vs. H. M. Vakeel and Suntook.

Court No. 5:—R. J. Gazdar vs. D. G. Desai, followed by J. B. Desai vs. Flanagan.

Court No. 6:—F. E. Vakil vs. D. M. Khatau, followed by Mrs. Mackenzie vs. Mrs. MacDougall.

To Play on the first available courts:—

Brough and Mrs. Davidson vs. Mr. F. E. and Mrs. B. H. Vakil, Shellenberger and Thach vs. R. J. Gazdar and .A N. Other, G. Limdi and A. N. Other vs. Kamruddin and J. A. D. Naoroji, Clarke and Allum vs. Desai and Tripatti.

Gymkhana Compound Courts:—4—45 p.m.

Court No. 6:—Miss M. Thornely and Miss K. Thornely vs. Mrs. Clayton and Corbet Wright.

Court No. 7:—Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. aMundrell vs. Mrs. Kania and Miss Moran.

PROFESSIONAL BILLIARDS.

—:o:—

MCCONACHY'S SLIGHT LEAD.

LONDON. Feb. 12.

The following are the closing scores in the fortnight's time-limit match at the Memorial Hall:—

C. McConachy	5,864
W. Lindrum	5,217

MR. HALLMAN'S MUSICAL PROGRAMME.

—:o:—

Last Day At Rialto Cinema.

A veritable treat is being provided this week at the Rialto Cinema, Lamington Road, Grant Road, by Mr. William Hallman, an internationally known actor, humourist and impersonator whose performance has been greatly appreciated in Europe and America. Mr. Hallman who is now in Bombay in the course of his world tour has also played opposite Miss Sybil Thorndyke, the famous English tragedinne, in a popular French drama "Le Scandal" at the New Theatre, London.

Mr. Hallman recently gave a successful season at the Hotel Majestic in Bombay and is now giving a variety programme of music and songs at the Rialto in conjunction with Cinema. He has a rich and powerful baritone voice which is heard to great

MR. WILLIAM HALLMAN.

advantage in some popular songs he gave. Kipling's "On the road to Mandalay" and "King for a day" by Gus Kahn and Florate (whose "Laugh Clown, laugh" is so well-known) were rendered with great effect and feeling. Another excellent number was "O Italy" expressing the fond memories of an Italian in a foreign land for the beautiful girls of his home country. Mr. Hallman also gave a humorous impersonation of an Italian emigrant in England.

ON THE FLUTE.

Mr. Hallman is also a clever artiste on the flute. He played on the big flute two sweet melodies, "The Shepherd's Dream" (a Swiss mountain melody), and the famous Beethoven's "Minuet". He also handled the "baby" flute with equal ease, rendering some variations and the North American Negro song "At the cotton spinner's ball".

The famous song-hits "Old man river" from "Show Boat," and "Laugh, clown, laugh" will be included in his programme by special request on Friday, his last day at the Rialto.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

—:o:—

The Second Chess Tournament will be held in the Mathematical Class room, at the North East corner, second floor, St. Xavier's College, Dhobi Talao, Bombay, from the "23rd March 1930." Entries will be closed on the "9th March 1930." Two Silver Cups have been given and there will be other prizes. The Tournament is open to all with an entrance fee of Rupee one only which is to be paid to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Central Chess Association at the above-mentioned room.

MARY PICKFORD'S NEW BRITH.

—:o:—

Modern Flapper Role In "Coquette."

In her first speaking role in the "Coquette", the all-talking picture now being shown at the Excelsior Theatre Mary Pickford, the famous film-star, (wife of the equally famous Douglas Fairbanks) achieves the crowning glory of her brilliant career.

In this production Mary who is known as America's sweetheart plays a bewitching modern flapper who flirts away until she finds true love in a man she could not forget, a sincere rugged mountaineer from the hills. It is a great social ordeal that tests her very soul.

HER PERFECT VOICE.

In this picture Mary who is reputed to be the star with the perfect-face also proves that she has the perfect voice. Her tones range from the high resiliency of the youthful and gay episodes to the deep and throbbing maturity of the later dramatic scenes.

Her voice possesses the flawless diction of culture and the finished smoothless of volse and experience.

THE CRYING SCENE.

In the role of the little coquette it was necessary for Mary Pickford to sob bitterly during the scenes in the mountain cabin of her lover. In order to work herself into the intensity of the situation, she commenced crying fifteen minutes before the Director Sam Taylor started the film and sound recording of the scene.

Walying about the sound stage Mary Pickford cried and sobbed until her cheeks were wet with tears and her eyes were swollen and red. At the end of the scene she was practically exhausted from the strain of the emotional outburst.

Then in the midst of the action one of the sound tracks of the recording devices broke, and the record was ruined It was, therefore, necessary to repeat the entire scene. Once again Mary Pickgord was forced to produce the entire hysteria of sobs and tears for the cameras and microphones.

The real motive underlying the radical change from the little girl —Mary to the dignified woman is thus described by Adela Rogers St. John, novelist, in the Photoplay magazine:

"As long as her mother lived, Mary Pickford did not bob her hair. To her mother Charlotte Pickford, Mary's curls were the symbol of the wonderful child and artistic genius she (the mother) had given to the world. They represented Mary's greatness. They were the actual crown of the Pickford sovereignty over all the people of the earth who love motion pictures. When her mother died. Mary cut off her curls."

"It wasn't just the loss of her curls," says another magazine writer, speaking of the New Mary. "She had cut something far more important, the link that bound her to the past."

M. C. C. FIRST INNINGS' ADVANTAGE.

The following is the close score in the match between the M. C. C. and British Guiana:—

M. C. C. 605 for 5 declared.

British Guiana 307 (C. Wight 51, Brown 61; Voce 3 for 55, Calthorpe 3 for 29); and following on 23 for 2

FORMER LADY CHAMPION TO MAKE A COME-BACK.

Mrs. Godfree who is better known to Tennis enthusiasts as Ketty McKane is coming back to first class tennis again. It will be recalled that she did not participate in big tournaments after her marriage to the well-known player Mr. L. A. Godfree. Mrs. Godfree has held the title at Wimbledon and has also captained the Wightman Cup team so her decision to make a come-back will be popularly received.

VICEROY PATEL AND ASSEMBLY.

What Will They Do To Each Other?

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

With the return of His Excellency the Viceroy, interest has increased in the controversy between the President of the Assembly and the Government. There was no meeting to-day between the Viceroy and the Party leaders as expected. This, it is believed, is due to the strong feelings which the majority of the Executive Councillors are said to be entertaining on the subject, as a result of the President's characterisation of Sir James Crerar's replies to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as imperfect and incomplete. According to reports, the European members of Executive Council are said to hold that the President should make honourable amends to Sir James Crerar before there could be any discussion of agreed solution in regard to the control over the galleries.

CREPAR'S HONESTY.

The President, it is stated, holds that he has not firstly impugned Sir James' veracity and is prepared to justify his description of Sir James' replies. In fact, the President would have done so earlier, but for the fact that he has withheld the statement that he intended to make in order not to add to the complexities confronting the Viceroy. Pandit Malaviya tabled a short notice question on his own initiative and Sir James replied also on his own motion. The president remaked in reply only when appealed to by a member of the European group. Thus, it is said, that the President holds that there is no necessity to make out that honourable amends should be first made to Sir James Crerar before a solution can be found.

In this connection, lobby circles consider it significant that firstly the Viceroy should not have met the leaders to-day at all although the Assembly was over by noon and secondly that the Executive Council should have met at 4 p.m. and should not have dispersed till after 7 p.m. It is gathered that the Executive Council and the Viceroy propose first of all to come to an agreement amongst themselves before re-opening the conversations with the Leader or the President on the main issues.—Free Press.

ASSEMBLY BETRAYS G. I. P. WORKERS.

(Continued from page 12.)

Union to contribute their mite to this righteous cause immediately The contributions may be made to the Secretaries of the respective affiliated Unions or to me.

NO BLACKLEGGING.

The following is the resolution passed by the Executive Council of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union held on 2nd February 1930. The resolution has been forwarded to the Agent and the Union is taking every precaution to see that men from one Department are not transferred to another department to work in the place of strikers.

"This meeting of the Executive Council earnestly requests the Agent not to force the members of this Union to do the uncongenial work of doing the work of those who may go on a strike on the 4th inst. in as much as it is the opinion of this Executive Council that the obstinate refusal by the Administration to grant the legitimate, just and long standing demands of the Railway workers is responsible for the present discontent."

If any members of this Union are ordered to go to work in places of strikers in departments other than their to which they belong, they should immediately inform the Hon. Secretary, Railway Staff Union, who will take every possible and necessary steps in the matter.

F. WARD SYMPATHISES WITH STRIKERS.

The F. Ward D. C. C. has passed a resolution sympathising with the G. I. P. Strike as in the just cause of the men, and appealed to the public to assist the men financially.

STRIKE STRONG AT SHOLAPUR

(From A Correspondent.)

SHOLAPUR, Feb. 13

Strikers are firm. About a hundred strikers wtre served with notice as if eviction, but the railway authorities took no action. The notices proved to be mere bluff. Processions and meetings are held as usual. The Sholapur Congress Committee sanctioned Rs. 50. in aid of the strikers and a resolution was passed that in the interest of strikers and the Community generally the Government should take action to settle the dispute.

The Sholapur merchants chamber have also requested Government to settle this dispute.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT ALL OVER LINE."

Official Version.

BOMBAY, Feb. 13.

The following press note is issued from the office of the Agent, G. I. P. Railway to-day at 13|30 hours:—

The position to-day shows a general improvement all over the line. The running of main line and suburban trains is better than previously and no train arrived at Victoria Terminus more than one hour late. Another tourist special was run without delay, last night. A greater number of goods thains were run and 2,000 parcels were despatched.

At Bhusava a number of men have been again persuaded to strike, but running of all trains shews an improvement and mail trains are generally making up time. The position at Nagpur and Itarsi is now almost normal. On the Sholapur Division the position at important stations shews a general improvement, and more goods trains were run yesterday than hitherto.

"ITARSI-DELHI LINE PRACTICALLY NORMAL."

The report from Jhansi indicates that there has been a considerable improvement and the main line from Itarsi to Delhi is now practically normal.

On the Jubbulpore Division the position is normal, although at the Jubbulpore Loco Shed a few men absented themselves yesterday.—A. P.

NOTICES TO VACATE. RAILWAY QUARTERS.

Is The Action Legal.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—I have read with great distress the news that the G. I. P. Railway authorities have issued notices to the strikers occupying Railway staff quarters to vacate them within 24 hours. Apart from the callousness and harassment involved in this action, it is first to be seen whether this action is legal. The Railway authorities probably have taken this action under Section 138 of the Railways' Act (IX of 1890). It should be clearly understood that the relation between the servants and the administration so far as this question is concerned is that of a tenant and landlord as the servants are paying rent to the administration for the occupation of the quarters. In any circumstances, therefore, the notice of 24 hours is 'ultra vires'. It is sheer injustice to get the quarters vacated in this manner. I wish to state further that the action under Section 138 of the Railway Act cannot be taken as the staff quarters for residence are not part of a Railway within Section 3 (4) of the Railway Act. The fact of dismissal of the servant by itself does not put an end to his right of possession of the quarters which he is already occupying. (Margam Aiyyar v S. J. Mercer, 1914, M. W. N. 124). The Railway authorities are, therefore, requested to consider the consequences before taking any proceedings as now contemplated; the Railway servants occupying the Railway staff quarters should also see that the legality of the action is seriously challenged in a proper Court of Law. The Railway servants need not be perturbed in any way.—Yours, etc.,

L. N. GOKHALE,
Pleader.

Igatpuri, Feb. 12.

G. I. P. RAILWAY STRIKE.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—yesterday I got a chance to travel from V. T. to Matunga. At some stations there are no ticket collectors, some cabins are completely closed and in some cabins there is only one cabinman working with the help of some police men. In some stations the tongues of the Bells are missing. Now-a-days almost all passengers are travelling without tickets and there is nobody to ask or check the tickets. I got down at Matunga at about 7|15 p. m. and I found there was no ticket collector there and then I thought that G. I. P. Railway was free to all till the completion of the strike. If there are no ticket collectors who will buy the tickets?

On the whole in my knowledge the number of strikers is increasing daily, and I hope the Agent will take immediate steps to put a stop to the strike.—Yours, etc.,

K. B. MENON.

Bombay, 11th February.

UNKNOWN PERSON ATTACKS SISTERS.

Victims In Precarious Condition.

LAHORE, Feb. 13.

Two sisters of Mr. Dindial, Private Secretary to Raja Dhian Singh of Sheikhpura, were attacked in their house by a person dressed in military costume with a dagger. The miscreant had hidden himself behind a curtain. The girls are lying in a precarious condition.—A.P.

BROADCASTING IN INDIA.

Move To Save It From Death.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO GOVT.

Radio fans will be glad to learn that broadcasting in India is not to die a premature death as was lately announced in the papers. Strenuous efforts are being made by those interested in its existence specially the radio dealers, and it seems their efforts are likely to fructify. The radio dealers of Bombay and Calcutta who are most vitally concerned in the trade and whose interests are at stake have not left the grass to grow under their feet. By close co-operation they have decided to send in the near future a joint deputation to the Government of India impressing on them the need of taking over the broadcasting service on behalf of the staff, assuring it of every help and co-operation on the part of the trade.

The Government machinery may take a considerable time before deciding finally in the matter. Anticipating this delay arrangements have, it is understood, been made to continue the service when the Indian Broadcasting Company's stations are closed down as stated before, on 1st March. In this connection, it is further understood the Radio Club's co-operation has been sought for. It will be remembered the Radio Club had its broadcasting license which was cancelled when the I. B. C. was formed. The Radio Club will, it is understood, provide a broadcasting programme until the Government of India have given their decision.

POLICE RAID GAMBLING DEN.

FUTILE RESISTANCE BY 25 MEN.

Armed with a warrant from Deputy Commissioner of Police Sub-Inspector Abdul Gany of the Bhoivada Police station raided a room situated in a chawl at Elphinstone Road on Wednesday night. On entering the room the Police found about 25 people alleged to be gambling. As soon as the alleged gamblers saw the police rushing into the room they all got up and attacked them. The fighting continued for about ten minutes but luckily no one was injured. The police officer seeing the situation getting worse drew his revolver and fired in the air. This frightened the men who then submitted themselves to be arrested by the Police.

They were taken to the Bhoivada Police station and the next day they were placed before the Presidency Magistrate Mr. Jangalwala at Dadar who ordered them to be remanded to the police custody up to 20th.

ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE.

COUNCIL TO MEET ON FEBRUARY 23.

A meeting of the Council of the All-India Muslim League will be held on Sunday, February 23, 1930 at 11 a.m. in the office of the League at Ballimaran Street, Delhi to consider the following:—Admission of new members, the League's attitude towards the proposed All-Parties' Conference, and to fill up the vacancies in the Council of the League from the provinces. The place and time for the next annual session of the League will also be decided and the President for the next annual session of the League elected.

D WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Nominations duly proposed and seconded by the members of the 'D' Ward District Congress Committee are invited from those who intend to stand as Candidates for one seat on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee from this Ward. Nominations will be received at the 'D' Ward D. C. C.'s Office, Congress House, 414, Girgaum Back Road, upto 8 p. m. (S. T.) on Sunday the 23rd inst. during office hours. In case of contest Polling will take place on Sunday the 9th March 1930 from 2 to 8 p. m. (S. T.) in the B. P. C. C. meeting Hall. The Election Roll shall be closed on Friday the 21st February 1930 at 10 a. m. (S. T.)

BOMBAY POLICE COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Healy To Act For Sir Patrick Kelly.

The Bombay Government Gazette, published on Thursday, that Mr. D. Healy will officiate as Commissioner of Police, Bombay, when Sir Patrick Kelly, Kt., C. I. E., proceeds on leave.

The Calcutta Municipal Corporation approved of Mr. B. N. De's scheme for generating its own electrical energy which will cost only 3 pice instead of 10 pice per unit under the existing arrangement with the Electric Supply Corporation and set apart Rs. 1,00,000 for experiment.

"I AM NOT AFRAID OF ARREST."

(Continued from page 1)

fashion in the sand, and to the accompaniment of the rhythmic hum of tiny spinning wheel which he worked before him, slowely and with careful deliberation answered all the questions I put to him one by one.

We were alone save for the presence of one astonishing figure—and English woman, and daughter of a former British Admiral. She drove up in an old bullock cart as I arrived for my interview, and, barefooted and wearing only a plain Indian sari, or wrap, made of her own handwoven cotton drawn over her head, squatted in the sand beside me.

EMBRACED HINDUISM.

She was introduced simply as Mira Bei, the name given to her by Gandhi after the renowned Rajputana princess, who is known among India's martyrs, but in fact she is the famous Miss Madeleine Slade, daughter of the late Admiral Slade, who was one time in command of the East Indian Fleet. Four and a half years ago she abandaned the ways of English society to come to India and embrace the cult of Hinduism.

Gandhi is now her master, and accompanying him everywhere as he does in his travels, no one in All India is admitted more intimately to his confidence.

Gandhi himself, as I realised would be the case before I went to see him, was more interesting than his message—at any rate as far as the British public is concerned. Yet his declarations constitute a challenge which the British Government and Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, unless they intend to continue the vacillating policy they have pursued up to the present, cannot conceivably ignore.

The fact that he proposes "when the proper moment arrives" to proceed with his threatened national campaign of civil disobedience, which will be tantamount to waging a bloodless civil war—if such phenomena were possible—was made abundantly clear to me.

"The great trial of strength in this country is at hand," he asserted grimly, suspending his spinning for a moment to explain his meaning.

"Events now depend entirely on the British Government, for we shall not in any circumstances, now or in the future, participate in any conference unless it is called to consider our complete secession from Great Britain.

"The day has passed when we can accept anything less than that.

"We are engaged, as the world must know, in a struggle for the absolute severance of the present British connection, and we shall not rest until that aim has been achieved.

"We have begun now. You shall find in every section of the land millions of our men and women in their cottages spinning hour after hour. This means a nation-wide boycott of foreign-spun cloths, and in time must mean the end of British predominance in an industry which is the principal reason for the presence of your British troops in this country."

I asked Gandhi to outline for me the details of his plans for the execution of his crusade of civil disobedience.

"I am not yet sure of the form it will take," he replied. "I have come here, and in my seclusion I hope to evolve a plan of civil resistance which will not cause destruction or involve bloodshed, but which will be large enough to make the impression I desire.

"That is all I am doing here", he went on, adding ironically, "otherwise, as you can see, I am spinning."

NEED FOR CARE.

He lapsed here into a long theoritical explanation of the necessity for careful preparation. He was not certain that the precise moment had arrived which would ensure the success of this first step in the coming revolution, but it would be a guide—the measure of its success would be a guide to him, "for it is absolutely necessary," he went on to explain, "for the person controlling such a movement to keep himself in tone with the voice of his followers, and therefore he must be as impervious to ouside influences as he has to be sensitive to every little thing that goes on within."

I asked Gandhi if it was not possible that he might yet be able to avoid the extreme measures to which he was proceeding. When he replied promptly in the affirmative and said that the slightest gesture from the British Government would work the miracle, I inquired what that gesture in his view should involve.

"Any real gesture from the British Government and the British people," he replied, adding cryptically, "or any unexpected combination, spontaneous and healthy among ourselves, which would in itself constitute sufficient pressure to compel world attention, and not merely the attention of the British people."

That meant, of course, combination with extremists, but "what kind of a gesture from Britain?" I persisted.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

"Supposing the British Cabinet were to say to-morrow, 'We are prepared to consider and further a scheme of Indian independence,' and produces an atmosphere, as it can certainly do, congenial to the framing of such scheme, that would automatically prevent any further preparation for civil disobedience."

"Does not the proposed round-table conference offer you an opportunity for full discussion in this respect?" I asked.

"No," he answered, with some emphasis. "Not in any shape or form. Because the round-table conference scheme so far as I have understood it from authentic sources is designed to discuss anything between a form of government infinitely less than the present and dominion status. proposition made by responsible

"There is, for example, this ex-officials that powers hitherto enjoyed by the people of India, such as they are now, should be taken away, because these critics actually suggest that we have proved ourselves unworthy of these powers.

"NO PLACE FOR ME."

"Therefore, such a round-table conference, where even the capacity of India for full freedom is in question, has no place for me whatever. It is entirely out of the question that I should attend. I can only attend a conference which is pledged not to consider how much power India should or should not enjoy, but to consider ways and means of framing a scheme of complete independence. This is the only conference I could consider for a moment attending."

I asked Gandhi bluntly at this point whether he seriously believed his methods would frighten the British Government into subjection to his demands.

"It all depends on the response of the people," he asserted. "I am confident, but I am not certain. I think the time is ripe now to formulate my plans. It is my own limitations that make it impossible for me to penetrate the surrounding darkness.

In other words, the atmosphere round me is depressing, and there are undoubtedly forces of violence to be seen on the surface which I may not be able to control.

"But, as I have said, true non-violence which I advocate might yet be able to circumvent and rise superior even to these forces, but being myself an imperfect instrument I may not be able readily to lay my hands on the proper form of non-violence which with meet these circumstances. It is this menacing force of violence which threatens the land, which must first be sterilised.

LIMIT OF ACTION.

Gandhi emphasised here that civil disobedience was the extreme limit of action that he would countenance, declaring it to be the limit of non-violence, anything more involving a programme of violence, to which he would never be a party.

"The strength of the extremists," he said, replying to a further question, "is not great today, but is growing."

"But supposing the extremists get out of hand?" I asked, "and the responsibility for bloodshed becomes theirs, and therefore yours—what then? Supposing the British Government are then forced to take the action which the British public will demand of them, and they make arrests and arrest you—what then?"

"I am not afraid of my arrest," he replied solemnly, "and it is quite open to the British Government to precipitate the reign of violence, as they have done in the past. What the consequences then will be I cannot say, but such a step would, in my opinion, be the sheerest folly."

"Then your view of the immediate future is what?" I inquired as final question to the old man.

PROBLEM "INSOLUBLE."

Placing his ball of cotton in his lap for the second time since we sat down he looked up and replied in conclusion.

"The immediate future is, for a man so optimistic as I am, quite bright, but if I were to calculate the pros and cons and to enter into the arithmetic of the situation, I must confess that the problem is insoluble. I do not know what is going to happen. I am not in the happy position of a general who knows beforehand the whole of his plan, who works according to a timetable, and can profess to be able to forecast results with certainty.

"But I can assure you of this much: The trial of strength in India is now at hand. The outcome depends entirely on the British Government.

"There are two courses which they may pursue. One way is the old panicky way which will lead to Dyerism, to frightfulness and mad repression, and then anarchy. The other course is the way of the wise man who reflects on his past sins, repents, and retraces his steps. Let us hope."

MEERUT "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

Scotland Yard Men Continue Evidence.

MEERUT, Feb. 13.

Mr. A. G. Foster, Detective Inspector, Scotland Yard, examined this morning in the Meerut alleged conspiracy case. He stated that he took part in the search of certain premises on Dr. Johnson Road and arrested several men.

OBJECTION OVER-RULED.

At this stage Mr. D. P. Sinha appeared on behalf of P. C. Joshi and raised objections as to the admissibility of the documents identified by the witness. The Judge overruled the objections and admitted all the documents.

COUNCEL WITHDRAW.

Mr. Sinha, after lunch, stated that he did not yet known what line of defence the accused would adopt and whom he would represent. He and Mr. Ansari, therefore, withdrew.

Mr. H. Norwood who had been an inspector at Scotland Yard for twenty-two years, identified several documents as having been found in 1925 at the London officers of the National Minority Movement and the Young Communist League.

Mr. O. J. Hubbart, Passport Officer, London, identified the photos of several British Communist leaders.

The Court then rose for the day. —A. P.

NATORE MAIL ROBBERY CASE.

Defence Objection Overruled.

RAJSHAHI, Feb. 13.

The Special Tribunal constituted for the trial the Natore Mail Robbery case commenced sitting this morning Court room being overcrowded. A preliminary objection by the defence regarding the sanction for complaint being not granted by the local Government was overruled. As necessary copies of papers were not supplied to the defence, the case was adjourned till to-morrow. The trial is likely to continue for a fortnight.—Free Press.

A YEAR OF HUNGER-STRIKE

Satin Becomes Physical Wreck.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Interviewed by the Free Press Satin Sen's brother who had just returned from a visit to the Midnapore jail said: "Hunger strike for wellnigh one year has made him a physical wreck. Chronic headache, insomnia, indigestion and general exhaustion are the dangerous symptoms noticeable at present.—Free Press.

DARING BURGLARY AT G. P. O.

Insured Parcels Removed From Strong Room.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

A daring burglary was committed at the General Post Office yesterday night when insured parcels of considerable value were removed from the strong room. It is stated the burglars entered breaking open the sky light glass. Vigorous enquiry is proceeding.—Free Press.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

"Liberal Recommendations" By Madras Govt.

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

It is reported that the Madras Government, in their note to the Central Government in reply to certain questions referred to them regarding the treatment of prisoners, have made recommendations which are stated to be very liberal. One recommendation is that the differential treatment between Europeans and Indians now prevailing in jails should be put an end to. Further, they appear to have suggested that political prisoners should be formed into a special division and that they should be given certain additional privileges.—A. P.

EARL OF CLARENDON

Appointed Governor-General Of S. Africa.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Cape Town.—The Earl of Clarendon has been appointed Governor-General of South Africa in succession to the Earl of Athlone.

KENWORTHY AND KARACHI CONGRESSMEN.

How Patriots Suffer In Jails.

KARACHI, Feb. 13.

At Commander Kenworthy's desire to meet leading Congressmen of Karachi Swamis Govindanand, Krishnanand, Doctor Tarachand and Mr Narayndas met him on Monday last. The interview was private. In the course of the conversation Swami Govindanand, President, All-India Political Workers' and Sufferers' League, impressed on him the imperative need of according gentlemanly treatment to political prisoners, while the Congress struggle for national freedom went on. Otherwise a very serious consequence was bound to arise. He described to him from his personal experience the tyrannies to which patriots were subjected in jails. Commander Kenworthy took notes of various disabilities of political prisoners and their demands.—Free Press

STUDENTS IN "CONSPIRACY" CASE.

Bengali Youths To Stand Trial.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

The Special Tribunal recently announced will commence sitting in Alipore District Judge's Court room to-morrow when 27 youngmen, mostly college students will take their trial under charges of conspiracy and under sections of Explosive Substances Act as a sequel to the recent bomb find in several parts of North Calcutta. It is understood two of the accused will turn out as approvers. Sensational disclosures by the prosecution regarding an alleged widespread conspiracy and activities are expected.—Free Press.

INDIAN POLITICAL SITUATION AND THE BRITISH PRESS.

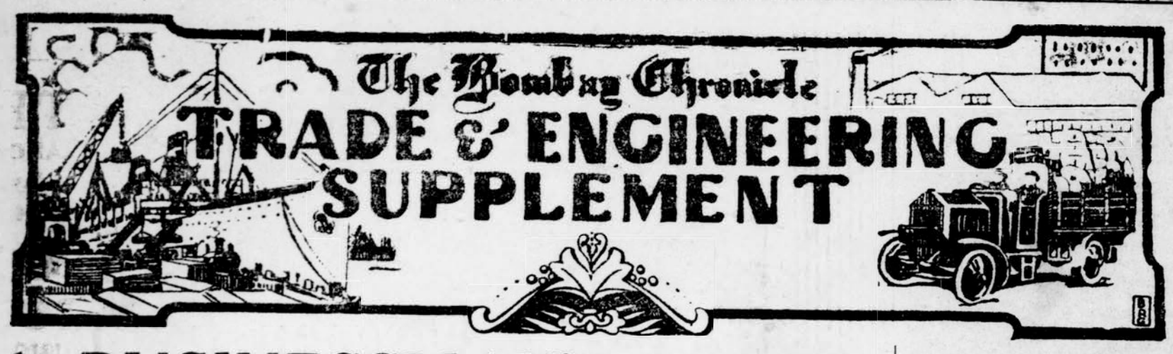
(Continued from page 6.)

lightened" the people of England including the readers of the "Times". The fact is, as regards all this rigmarole by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle about the "Indian Princes", "Punjabis", "Untouchables", "Depressed Classes" etc., etc.—what 'he' "knows" is presumably equally well "known" to most Hindus, Muslims and Parsees and to Punjabis and all other sects in India, because these are children of the soil. They do not requir any "enlightenment" from Sir Arthur Conan Doyle or anyone else. But what are we to think of the mental condition of Editors who give publicity to all this tomfoolery?

A COMMON NOTE.

The last mail brought another batch of cuttings from the British Press, showing how now, English newspapers are concerning themselves as never before with Indian problems. It is worth noting that all these "contributions" from outside sources, have one note in common: they assume that men working in India have a far less clear apprehension of Indian problems than those who are learning of them for the first time, and especially those of us in India who are in sympathy with Indian aspirations, need very badly it seems some kind of "gingering up" to keep India with her famished millions within the British Commonwealth.

But at the same time, it is all to the good that England should, at long last, be learning something of the political forces in which in the past it has shown no interest whatever. We may hope however that the "innocents at Home" will not be led into the belief that their suddenly acquied wisdom is something that makes European opinion in India a hopeless negligible factor. Ever since Curzon in a famous speech, coined the phrase "trust the man on the spot", the stay-at-home Britons have for three decades been warned by retired bureaucrats to "trust" always only "the man on the spot". But now observe the new joke! There is a great danger in England to-day not only of departing from this "sound maxim" in Empire affairs of trusting the "man on the spot" but of arguing that because a man *Is* on the *Blasted Spot*, he is, therefore quite incapable of taking a sound view of what is happening at his door, or round the corner In short, the further you are from the *Spot*—the more you will, and can, know about it!!



A BUSINESSMAN'S DIARY.

(BY "CHRONICLER".)

—:o:—

BULLS AND BEARS.

The "Chronicler" had recently a chance to see a skirmish of Bulls and Bears in Bombay and will soon be present at a battle royal of these terrible souls, who are, however, given to fighting not with horns and fangs but only with tongues and scrips. The occasion was an extraordinary general meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association of Bombay. Considering that these gentolemen deal in lakhs, which are not their property anyhow, one should have expected an imposing gathering in an oppressive atmosphere of wealthy magnificence. But instead there was an ill-kept hall, with dust and cobwebs galore, and a couple of hundred most ordinary looking and quiet citizens on very low benches. Some of them had packets in their hands, which the C.I.D. in these days of bombs and well aware of the noisy demonstations on the Exchange might have mistaken for dangerous missiles to fling at the opponents. I discovered, however, that though as potent in effect, their use was different: they were only lozenges with which to refresh parched voices after prolonged debate or bellicose interruptions. As one of those licensed to go where he will and write what he likes, the Press, the "Chronicler" was also there with only his pen and no right to speak.

* * * *

The meeting began with an introductory speech. Then followed another speech and another too. All seemed quiet as far as appearances went. The language in which they spoke was one well adapted to racy delivery and wit was abundant. Of a sudden somebody from somewhere interrupted. Up rose a clamour: the Bulls and Bears were let loose upon an expectant house. More lozenges found their way into wide open mouths and more shouts rent the air: "Sahebs, Shetias, listen, please; listen and then speak". But every one said the same. In the meanwhile the President quietly watched the scene. He knew that the lung power of humanity decreases with age, there were no children there before him, soon or late they would get exhausted. And he was right. Once there was a lull, the speech making began again. Some spoke many times more than once and in the beginning they did find listeners. One has only to pass by Dalal Street at noon to realise their capacity for noise. But the Bulls and Bears only roar; they never use weapons more harmful than their tongues and voices, sharp as they are.

* * * *

It was complained or explained that the Share Bazar was called the Rumour Bazar. One has only to go into the market any day to find out how the values of sound investments soar and plunge, not because of scientific forethought, but on account of the most fanciful rumours. The Brokers, in their imaginations, effect the most speculative deals. To-day they will arrange the transfer of huge cotton mill or power works to this syndicate and tomorrow to another. Withal they are generous to a fault. They endow all others with the same capacity for imagination. I do not refer to their belief that the crops of cotton, or stocks of bullion or the money in banks, has some mysterious relations to the stars, of which astral influences only a few of them are aware. But in much mo mundane matters their credibi is really remarkable. Once y believed that of all Governmen in the world our present Government would have the imagination to revert to the old exchange or at least part way. When the sterling loan was announced some brokers held out an inducement that Indian investors could make a 12-1/2 per cent. profit by getting their money back at the old ratio which would be established within the next year! If men can be found in Bombay, after so many years of depression, to credit the Government with such courage and sense, then verily we are in a Businessman's Paradise!

* * * *

Now to revert to my experiences The Bulls and Bears talked noisily for full two hours and, after arriving at some sort of agreement, adjourned for definite discussions at a later period to settle the details.

* * * *

LABOUR IN AHMEDABAD.

—:o:—

They seem to be doing things in a far better manner at Ahmedabad. The Labour Union and the Mill-owners' Association there had a difference of opinion as regards wages which had been reduced in 1923. Year after year the Labour Union sought to have the cut restored, but were induced to postpone their demands as times continued to be bad. There were not prolonged or unexpected strikes, but only sensible negotiations between reasonable men subject to the authority of arbitrators, one of whom is a mill-owner and another a person revered throughout the country. Last year the arbitrators thought it time to allow a reopening of the question but deferred as to the award. But no strike followed; only a reference to an umpire in Bombay. When his decision was delivered, there was some misunderstanding as to its meaning; but when he gave his explanation, work continued in the mills peacefully as ever. The workmen now get an increase in their wages amounting to 8 per cent. on the spinning side and 5 per cent. on the weaving side. When will the proud city of Cottonopolis learn such methods of business?

* * * *

INDUSTRIAL BENGAL.

It has been long a fashion among foreign propagandists to deride the Bengalee as a visionary and to point out that most of the trade and industry in that province is in the hands of Scotchmen and Marwaris. The Bengalee has not been considered by this class as an industrialist or trader. But memories are short. In a period just preceding John Company's "benign rule" Bengal was the most industrial and industrious part of India. It has been more than once explained how its industries, salt, textiles and others, were killed. It is an irony of fate that the province which made India famous by its cloth, and ships, has now to depend almost entirely on imports. May be after generations of enforced absence of industrial occupation the Bengalee is now more of an artist than of an artisan. He has proved himself abler in the philosophical and political field than in the materialistic realities of the day. But the Swadeshi movement and then the Swaraj movement has called the old soul of the skilful artisan out of the elegant thinker and we have had attempt after attempt to place Bengal in the forefront of the Indian industrial renaissance. Failures have been frequent and foreign critics have mocked at the "national" concerns some of which have been ruined by incompetent management. But that is no reason for regret. They will learn over again with the memories of the past to inspire them.

There is now a practicable proposal to start a series of cotton mills in Bengal, which is now catered for by mills in Lancashire, Japan, Bombay and Ahmedabad. The costs of production will be lower than in Western India because coal and oil will be not so costly and good American or Kampala cotton can be imported to produce finer fabrics. But what is wanted is not only the statistical demonstration of anticipated profits. Let the work begin early and in right earnest, for now is the time to build up the mills when machinery is cheap and the country will soon be in a position to give protection against foreign exploitation. The mill-owners of Bombay will be only too glad to see the industry prosper in Bengal.

Pundit Santanam, Managing Director of The Luxmi Insurance Company, Ltd.

COST OF OPERATING AIR-PLANES.

—:o:—

Three passengers may be carried in an open biplane for less than ten cents a mile, according to figures of the department of commerce, based on 100 flying hours a year, or 10,000 ground miles. The plane itself costs a bout dol. 3,000. Actual cost of flying an hour, equivalent to 100 miles was figured as follows: gasoline, dol. 1.41; oil, dol. 21; depreciation, dol. 2.55; engine overhaul, dol. 75; insurance dol. 2.67; rent of hangar, dol. 1.80, total dol. 9.39.

DRESSING FOR BELTS.

—:o:—

A dressing that has been recommended for cleaning and loosening leather belts is made by using 2 lbs. of edible beef tallow and 1 lb. of cod liver oil. The tallow should be melted and allowed to sool slightly Then the cod liver oil should be added to the slightly cooled melted tallow, and the mixture stirred in one direction until cold. This dressing should be used in only such quantities as a belt will absorb, and should be applied to the belt with a camel's hair brush.

Boiled linseed oil, applied to the pulley side of a rubber belt with a soft woollen cloth, is sometimes used to restore pulley adhesion. A few drops of castor oil properly used is a good dressing for rubber belts. Never use animal or mineral oils on a rubber belt.—"Paper Industry".

HIGH DRAFTING.

(By Sohrab S. Khan (Bomanji Petit Mills).

(The following is extracted from the author's prize essay on "Recent Impprovement in Textile Machinery" submitted to the Bombay. Textile and Engineering Association.)

HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT

—:o:—

It is a wide belief that the invention of high-drafting belongs to the twentieth century. Nine persons out of ten interested in high-drafting think it started with its introduction a decade and a half ago, and to a certain extent it is true as never before was any serious interest manifested in an individual type of high-drafting system. But in fact, as far back as 1823, the first patent for a high-drafting system was taken out by a little known inventor by name Philip Chell, an engineer living in Kensington in England. Strangely enough, the patent granted to Philip Chell in 1823 showed a remarkable state of development of the system of high-drafting with the use of endless leather aprons. True enough, that patent was described as "Certain Improvments in Machinery for Drawing, Roving, and Spinning Hemp, Flax and Waste Silk," Although there is no mention of its application to cotton, a persual of the papers show that it much resembled our present day leather aprons system of high-drafting. The actual words of his claim are "I do hereby claim .... the intorduction of the endless revolving straps to support and carry forward the material to be operated upon between the rollers, and which I likewise believe to be quite new." Apart from this unique patent, in many of the British and United States patents of the last several decades, there has been mention of a very elementary form of the principles employed in modern systems of high-drafting, a notable one being a patent taken out in England in the year 1868, and about the same period two in the U. S. A. However, in spite of these facts, the principle of high-drafting was little known beyond the precincts of patent offices, until the year 1914 when it was so to born for a definite existence and recognition. Previous to that, though the idea had existed, it was all on paper and little put into practice on an experimental scale.

FIRST EXPERIMENTS.

High-drafting was first formally and definitely introduced into the textile industry in the year 1914. A cotton mill in Catalonia in Spain was its birth place, Signor Casablanca was the father (inventor), and it was reared with the help of a Howard and Bullough ring frame on which it was first put to work, and which, so to say, nursed it in its infancy. Its purpose was originally described as "designed to dispense with most of the fly frames and the repeated doublings and draftings so long in use between the card and the spinning machine in ordinary cotton spinning." In the matter of this invention, absolute credit is due to Signor Casablanca of Spain, who was the real and sole inventor of the basic principles of the present day systems of high-drafting Whatever the merits of his system, it was he who practically pointed out the way to obtain much higher drafts in ring spinning, though it must be admitted that equally efficient systems have since then been invented. But all the successive developments were encouraged by the success of Casablanca. In the original system of Casablanca the outstandng feature was the application of leather aprons under the rollers for the purpose of increased drafting. But most of the successive inventions were based on a different principle. At first 4 pairs of rollers were introduced which gave satisfactory results. Later on, the trend of development turned in the direction of the 3-roller system with much modification in the construction of the drawing roller mechanism. The subsequent and much perfected development of the latter type of system also proved to be satisfactory. The original Casablanca system was also developed to a high pitch of perfection and gave satisfactory results. Now-a-days, all the three systems have been developed and adopted in a number of different ways, all the three systems having a proportionate number of adherents agreeing with the claims put forward for each method, but still none has achieved individual universal recognition or adoption by the textile industry.

This invention saw the light at a very inopportune time, when the whole world was on the threshold of the Great War. With the latter, there came prosperous days for the textile industry, with no need nor time to think about the adoption of high-drafting. With increasing prosperity culminating in the boom period, there began extensions in the cotton industy on a very wide scale. But naturally, there was on place for high-drafting which was only developed and adopted to a small extent during all this period, generally on the Continent. Then came the crash, and with adverse industrial and economtc conditions was felt the necessity for improved methods of spinning. Soon came a boom in the development of high-drafting and a large number of improvements and innovations cropped up with all sorts of novel as well as interesting and useful features. There was a number of methods patented, each based on one of the three principle systems of high-drafting, viz., leather-aprons system, 4-roller system, and 3-roller system. In a couple of systems, generally in the experimental stages, 5 lines of rollers were also employed. Some of the above systems were based on sound principles, and gave satisfactory results. A list of the systems known hitherto is given later on, with descriptions of a number of them.

UNIVERSAL ADOPTION.

Coming to the question of its adoption, considering the great interest manifested in the invention and the large extent of improvement and development it has undergone during the decade and a half since its inception, together with the satisfactory results that have proved its worth for the cotton industry, it is very strange that it is not as yet universally recognised nor extensively adopted. More strange to say, in the U. S. A. which is the very home of all kinds of up-to-date and improved machinery, high drafting is not much developed and adopted. On the contrary, Italy, whose cotton textile industry is on a sound and prosperous basis at present, was the first country to adopt high-drafting on an extensive scale. Nearly 50 per cent of her total spindles are worked on the high-draft system, mainly on the 3-roller system. In the mother-country of the invention, Spain, there are more than 800,000 spindles on the high-draft system, the majority of them on the Casablanca system. Germany has also adopted it on a fair scale, and so have other Continental countries nearby, the cotton industries of most of which are in a

(Continued on next page)

THE LAKSHMI INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.

REMARKABLE RESULTS FOR 5TH YEAR.

The report of the Lakshmi for the period ending 30th April 1929 is a remarkable document. It shows what virile and enterprising management can do in this country in a business which is fast becoming an every day affair in the life of the people. To mention only one fact, during the first five years' of Lakshmi's career, no less than Rs. 2,28,35,350 of new business was underwritten a tribute at once to the enterprise of the management and to the faith of our people in such management. Probably, no company in this country either ancient or modern—has approached the Lakshmi in its achievements and we congratulate the company on its splendid results, says "Indian Insurance."

During the period under report, proposals numbering 4393 assuring a sum of Rs. 90,50,100 were received. Out of this number and the balance of last year's pending business, 3040 proposals assuring a sum of Rs. 66.21,350 resulted in policies bringing in an annual premium income on such new business amounting to Rs. 3,11,224.

The total premium income of the company for the year amounted to Rs. 7,82,343-15-0 and the total income from all sources amounted to Rs. 8,25.166-7-8. After meeting all the expenses incurred during the year including the claims which arose during the year and an additional sum of Rs. 3,137-3-8 for valuation expenses, income tax and depreciation on furniture, as also all organisation expenses, a sum of Rs. 4,04,192-15-11 has been carried forward to the Life Insurance Fund which stood at the end of the official year at Rs. 9,32,879-3-2.

Claims by death absorbed Rs. 79,471-3-0. That the company has been very prompt in paying claims can be gathered from the fact that out of this claim Rs. 63,471-3-0 has been paid off and that at the time of issuing the report, there were only two claims of the total sum of Rs. 4000 remaining unpaid. The delay for payment of these two claims is with the claimant themselves as in one case there is an injunction from the court and in the other there is a dispute as to the title of the claimant.

It will be observed that the Government of India Actuary in his reports on the working of Life Insurance Companies specifically mentions that considerable delay has been occasioned in payment of claims and that the ratio of claims which actually arose to the ratio of claims actually paid was very high. In the last report it was stated that outstanding claims by death was equal to nearly 99 per cent of the total death claims payable during the year.

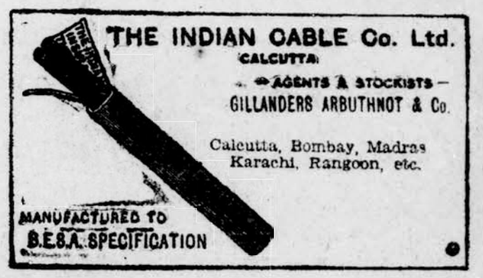
The Laksmi has shown to the public at large that life insurance means service and we hope that every company will do its best to come up to the level of Lakshmi in the matter of claims so that the Government of India Actuary in his future reports may have a pleasing tale to tell of the working of Indian Life Insurance Companies. After all is said and done, company is judged by the manner in which it deals with claimants when claims have arisen and there can be no better advertisement to a company than the way in which it satisfies claimants. From the report of the Lakshmi, it is seen that it has helped claimants, particularly, women and children.

The following table will show the rapid growth of the Lakshmi in business and steady fall of expenditure every year.

Year.	Amount of Policies issued.	Total Premium Income.
1924-25	22,67,750	78,935
1925-26	38,84,750	2,32,317
1926-27	45,32,000	4,05,056
1927-28	55,29,500	5,76,493
1928-29	66.21,3550	7,82,344

Year.	Life Assurance Fund at the end of the year	Ratio of Expense of management to total premium income.
1924-25	500	97.9
1925-26	64,429	66.7
1926-27	2,40,000	50.0
1927-28	5,28,686	47.0
1928-29	9,32,879	41.0

The first valuation of the company made last year resulted in a surplus which has enabled the company to declare a bonus to policyholders. The shareholders have also been enabled to get a fair return on their investment. Altogether, the Lakshmi has done remarkably well ever since it was started, and we look forward to its results every year with great interest. We may, in passing, congratulate Mr. S. A. Malvi, the chief agent for the Bombay Presidency and Mr. F. S. Patel, the special agent, for the large amount of business secured in Bombay.



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For finishing paint work, duco, nitro-cellulose and all lacquers we recommend CARBORUNDUM AND ALOXITE WATERPROOF PAPERS (the paper that improves wet rubbing down.)

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WINDING MACHINERY.

Among the various types of machinery which is popular in Indian mills, we may mention the winding machinery of Robert Broadbent and Sons, Ltd.

Their Quick Traverse Conical Drum Cone Winder is suitable to wind from cop, ring bobbin, or hank on to paper cone tubes or wood cone bobbins. Suitable for all soft and delicate yarns, such as hosiery cottons and silks, also wool, merino, cashmere and mixtures.

This machine has for many years commanded a strong position, as it is the only one using the principle of a conical package driven by friction from a conical drum. As the surface velocity at every point is proportionate, the winding on speed is even, and consequently the tension under which the yarn is wound remains constant throughout the build of the package.

Furthermore, there is no slippage at one end or other of the package, such as occurs when building a cone on a parallel drum; the danger of rubbing the yarn is thus avoided, and the package is built perfectly true to shape, no matter what the diameter, and the ends are kept perfectly square.

An automatic differential drive to the cammotion prevents the occurrence of "pattens", and ensures a perfectly open wind being maintained at all parts of the cone. The delivery is, therefore, quite free, and such unwinding tension as there may be is constant.

Their Parallel Drum Cheese Winder fulfils all the latest requirements of the winding-room. The winding-on speed is constant, and by the use of an automatic differential drive for the cam motion a perfect delivery tension is ensured. At the same time a very dense package is wound, and the ends kept square and free from "cobwebs". The ratio of speed of traverse to speed of drums can be rapidly changed to suit variations of counts and all gears are machine cut.

This frame is frequently used to wind cones as well as parallel cheeses, the carriages being readily adjustable for this purpose; but although perfect commercial cones can be wound we prefer to use our conical drum frame when delicate yarns are to be put on cones.

The Slow Traverse Winder for Double Flanged Bobbins serves a great variety of purposes, such as single winding from dyed or grey hanks, or for making large bobbins of glace cotton thread or silk, or artificial silk, or from large hanks of flax, jute or hemp.

The Single Drum Frame with a carriage on each side of a drum is the simplest form. Two lines of drums are sometimes used when various coloured hanks are to be wound or when the large 90in. hanks of hemp make two lines of drums necessary.

The Multiple End Winder, used for assembling 2 to 6 cops or ring bobbins on to a double flanged bobbin for the creel of doubling frames, is fitted with an automatic stop motion which controls each end and arrests the bobbin, throwing it clear of the winding drum directly any end breaks.

The Winding Frame made by this firm is a Vertical Spindle machine for winding warp bobbins from cop or ring bobbin. It has a substantial Frame with broad polished rails or beams on each side, carrying in double row either the ordinary winder spindles in brass bolsters and footsteps or the self-contained spindles. Improved Mangle Wheel Traverse Motion, or Heart and Lever Motion are fitted, as desired, with rack and wheels to build either parallel or barrel-shaped bobbin. The Traverse Rail is fitted with malleable iron screwed guides, either fish-tail shape or T headed, and can be supplied with single nick clearer plates or our adjustable clearer plate. The Drag is generally a flannel rail—a self-threading deadweight tension is supplied if specified, also clearer brushes. The Creel is for cops, or for ring bobbins unwinding from the nose, or for side-winding from self-contained spindles mounted in a rail provided with angular adjustment, or hank winding from Swifts or Runners. A Conveyor belt for empty ring bobbins can be provided running along the centre of the machine and below the top bobbin shelf, or single conveyor belts can be fitted to run along behind the lower box at each side of the frame.

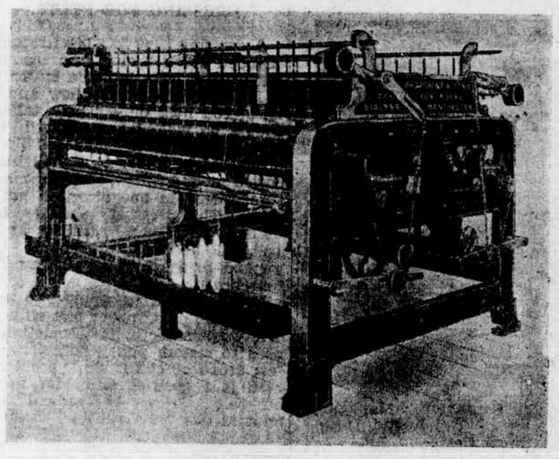
Their Spooling machine is also a vertical spindle machine with a wide range of uses to wind from cops, bobbins, hanks or cheeses on to pirn tubes for weavers' shuttles or on to bottle bobbins for the lace, sewing cotton, and hosiery trades.

The Pirn builder-motion allows of a large variation in length of chase and diameter of finished package, and successfully winds silk, artificial silk, voile cotton, and also coarse counts of all descriptions.

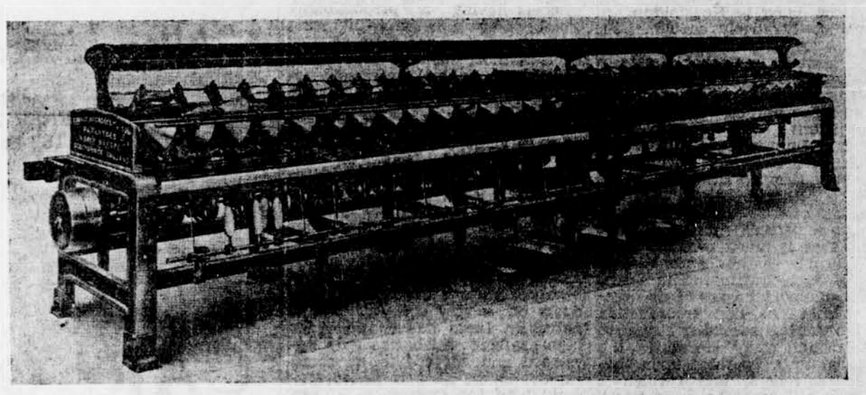
In addition to the heart builder motion a double sliding lever has been introduced, enabling an increased amount of yarn to be placed on the bottom of the pirn, while maintaining a sharp hard nose This gives a maximum economy in the shuttle, and the yarn is so laid that no two consecutive layers are at the same inclination to the axis, thereby ensuring a perfectly free and even delivery.

For spooling or winding single flanged bobbins a straight lift is given to the guide or faller rod, instead of using a pirn builder motion.

This machine is specially suitable for hosiery bottle bobbins where the finest soft yarns are used. An excentric double heart prevents two consecutive layers being superimposed, and an automatic double cone drive controls the speed in such a way that the yarn winds on under constant tension at all diameters of the bobbin. There are no cups or rubbing surfaces to determine the shape of the pirn or spool, so that there is none of the friction and rub in this machine that you find in others.



Spooling Frame (Robert Broadbent & Son, Ltd)



Conical Drum Quick Traverse Cone Winder (Robert Broadbent & Son Ltd.)

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

IMPROVED FACILIIES FOR DISCHARGE OF BULK PORTS AND KEROSNE AT PIR PAO.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on 11th February 1930, the following were the main items of business disposed of.

In view of the increased number of Indian seamen toreated as patients at the J. J. Hospital it was decided, in response to an appeal from the J. J. Hospital Nursing Association, to increase the annual contribution to Rs. 2,500 for the year 1929-30, subject to the approval of Government.

A 30-year renewal of a leasehold on Musjid Bridge Low Level Road, Elphinstone Estate was granted at revised rates. An additional 362 sq. yards of land adjoining Messrs. Alcock Ashdown & Co.'s leasehold premises on Magazine Street, Mazagon, was leased to the Company for extension of their works.

A revised estimate of Rs. 4,02,900 was sanctioned, subject to the sanction of Government, for the new 1000 ft shed at Grain Depot.

Consequent on the recent erection of a number of new storage sheds at Grain Depot to meet the increased demand for accommodation, the Board considered the question of the ground rents necessary to cover the capital and maintenance charges. The rates approved from 1st April 1930 are the same as those in force except that the monthly tenancy rates for grain and seeds occupations will be 6 annas per sq. yard per month in respect to new lettings or transfers, equal to Rs. 4-8-0 per sq. yard per annum in place of the existing rate of Rs. 4-2-0 The yearly tenancy rates of Rs. 4-2-0 per sq. yard for grain and seeds and Rs. 5 for other occupations will remain unchanged.

For some time past the Trustees have had under consideration proposals for accelerating the rate of discharge of bulk petrol and kerosene at Pir Pao in view of the steady increase in imports of petrol the anticipated future expansion in volume and the improvement in the discharge capacity of modern oil-taners. A detailed scheme prepared by the Chief Engineer was considered and it was decided to proceed immediately with the first stage of this scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 86,510. This provides for replacement of the existing 8" pipe between the pump house and the pier head by a 10" pipe and provision of an additibnal turbine and centrifual pump and the substitution of a 5" steam pipe between the boiler house and the Pier Head. These improvements will increase the discharge capacity from 320 to 350 tons per hour in the case of kerosene and from 134 to per hour in the case of petrol. The remaining two stages of the complete scheme, which is estimated to cost in all Rs. 10.60 lakhs, will be taken in hand as the necessity arises. They involve substitution of a 12" pipe line for the present 8" line from the Pier Head to the Installations, provision of an additional steam turbine and centrifugal pump and three additional boilers with staging. It is calculated that the complete scheme, when brought into effect, will increase the maximum pumping capacity to 530 tons per hour in the case of kerosene and 290 tons in the case of petrol and will also enable simultaneous discharge of petrol and kerosene to be effected at a rate of 400 tons per hour.

HIGH DRAFTING.

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(Continued from previous page.)

satisfactory position. Czecho-Slovakia, whose textile industry was very widely extended after the War, by reason of the conditions arising out of the changed boundaries of Europe, availed herself of the opportunity by installing a good number of the new spindles on the high-draft system. This country has a flourshing cotton industry at present. On the whole, it is roughly estimated that on the Continent there are nearly 6 million spindles working on the different high-draft systems, a very fair number of them, nearly 50 per cent, consuming short-stapled American and Indian cotton. In Great Britain, which mainly prefers the 4-roller system, there has been a good amount of interest manifested and every system was tried, but it has been adopted on a very poor scale, being only 2 per cent of the total ring spindles. In Japan, high-drafting was practically unknown upto a few years back, and at present used on a very small scale. In India, the system has spread over a large ara, but on a small scale in a fair number of mills throughout the country, with the idea of acquiring a practical knowledge of its results, on the nature and extent of which will depend the future extent of its adoption.

EARLY DIFFICULTIES.

It seems that circumstances have not favoured the invention of high-drafting When it was introduced, the World War began and it went into oblivion for a time. When the boom period came, it was not developed in such a pitch of perfection as to stand a chance of adoption during the extensive extensions, owing to the previous period of negligence it had passed through. When it began to be developed, and quali hed itself for commercial adoptthe industria land economic conconditions in the industry because such as not to warrant or allow the expenditure of installing new machinery on any extensive scale, least of all machinery of quite a new principle and just out from the experimental stage like high-drafting. When things became a little settled and economc conditions improved somewhat so as to enable the industry to think about the adoption of high-drafting, such a large number of different systems of high drafting cropped up with all sorts of individual claims, that it was faced with the difficult problem of adjudging the best of the lot, and having no collective data for conclusive guidance, the industry hesitated to adopt any of the different systems before being conculsively satisfied with its claims, and preferred to adopt a policy of wait and watch. Thus, though the invention of high-drafting has aroused a very great interest and has created a favourable impression about the possibilities of its success, still the lack of one or two standard systems, or rather the lack of absolute belief in one or two really satisfactory systems owing to the claims put forward by a host of others, is the factor that is hindering the adoption of high-drafting on a wholesale scale throughout the world. Thus, at present high-drafting is at a stage when the whole cotton textile world is keenly watching its development and playing a waiting game for the results achieved by the adoption of the different systems on a moderate scale throughout the world. Within a short time, a couple of very satisfactory systems will assert their ultimate superiroity and ones, and then the adoption of high-drafting on a wholesale scale throughout the world will begin. In fact, it has already began on the Continent, where, according to the well-known textile authority Frank Nasmith, about 80 per cent of the new spindles installed are on one or the other system of high-drafting.

The amount of interest this invention has created, and the impression it has made, can be gauged from the fact that all the leading textile machinists of the world have begun manufacturing one or the other system of high drafting as a regular unit, available at choice, of the range of their products, and are continuously experimenting and devising means for its ultimate perfection, and the other notable fact is that in the year 1926 the International Federation of Master Cotton Spnners' and Manufacturers' Associations appointed subcommittees to inquire into the extent of development and adoption of high-drafting in all the different countries of Europe. The result of the inquiries was that "it was established: that there were three types of systems in operation comprising (1) those with leather aprons, (2) those with 3 lines of rollers, and (3) those with a fourth or auxiliary line of rollers between the normal front and middle lines; and that the three-roller system proved to be the most satisfactory: and that the adoption of high-drafting systems was likely to progress rapidly". The reports also indicated that the successful application of high-drafting was carried out in all European countries except Belgium. Moreover, the report of the investigations carried out at the Shirley Institute of the British Cotton Industry Research Association states that high-drafting does enable the spinner to produce yarn fully equal to the normal, with lower productive costs, and is worthy of every consideration, and that though it is possible that certain systems may not be very satisfactory in all matters, still the compensating advantages of increased production or lower costs are great. This is the valued opinion formed as a result of long and thorough investigations carried out at the centre of cotton textile research in England. The reasons for the manifestation of such great interest is due to the fact that high-drafting has made possible attainment of considerable economy in the cost of manufacture, together with an improvement of the quality of yarn in many instances, which are very considerable factors in these times of adverse economic conditions. In point of importance this invention compares favourably with that of the Nasmith Comber, which greatly improved the science of spinning, in the finer counts, high-drafting improving the costs of spinning, in general.

STEAM MUFFLER AND SOOT BLOWER FOR LOCOMOTIVE.

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Discharging steam and hot water from a locomotive downward in a tiny spray between the tracks, a muffler for the engine has been invented. Steam not only often obstructs the engineer's vision, but frequently damages coaches on adjacent tracks because the spray carries a sediment that forms a coating that is difficult to remove. An automatic soot blower for locomotives also is in use. It keeps combustion chambers and flues free of soot and cinders, the fireman turning a valve to set the blower working. The blower enables the engineer to maintain full steam.

DIRECT-DRIVE MOTOR-GENERATOR

Hans Fitting has published recently a very interesting paper wherein he has presented details for a readily portable direct drive motor generator furnishing direct constant current for illumination and other needs of physiological experimentation. The motor operates on the ordinary laboratory circuit and the generators, which is directly coupled to the motor, supplies the current to be used. With 200-half watt lamps the fluctuation in current was generally not greater than one-threethousandths of an ampere. It is pointed out that batteries and accumulators fail to give current of the needed constancy and that the gases given off from batteries render them unsuited for most experimentation in plant physiology. This instrument has been used with marvellous success on the researches in the physiology of irritability.

SPINNING MILL IN SANGLI.

A big spinning and weaving mill is to be shortly opened in Sangli. Some leading citizens of the town have raise a capital of about 15 lakhs of rupees to be invested in the enterprise. H. H. the Chief of Sangli will, it is learnt, give facilities such as the grant of a site at moderate cost, water supply, etc., to the organisers of the scheme.

The mill will supply a keenly-felt want in the State as well as the adjoining districts as the only mill of this kind in the southern districts the Shahu Mill at Kolhapur.

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RAW COTTON SITUATION.

—:o:—

Recovery On Short Covering.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Messrs. P. Crystal and Co. have issued the following weekly cotton report to-day:—

Since we wrote our Report last week the nett changes in the American Futures Markets have been as follows:—

	May	July	Oct.
New York 5/2/30	16.29	16.50	16.70
Do. 11/2/30	16.02	16.24	16.43
	—.27	—.26	—.27
	May	July	Oct.
Liverpool 5/2/30	8.61	8.70	8.79
Do. 12/2/30	8.43	8.51	8.60
	—.18	—.19	—.19

For two days after we wrote our last report the panicky condition continued and prices in America dropped nearly another cent per lb. This brought prices to such a level that traders began to realise that a considerable reduction in acreage must result unless there should be a substantial recovery between now and sowing time.

By Saturday practically all the weak bull interest must have been shaken out and shorts came in to cover. The recovery was assisted by the publication on Tuesday of Garside's estimate of the U.S.A. consumption for the month of January. His figures of 590,000 bales was very much larger than had been expected and was certainly not in line with the poor trade reports which have recently been circulated. After the recent happenings in the market we can look forward to further erratic movements but the lower level of price should give more confidence to the consuming section of the trade, which has bought very sparingly for sometime and has now a good opportunity to secure its requirements. Should we now have a slowly improving market, we anticipate there will be good demand when we should hear less of the poor state of trade in the Textile Industry.

The above mentioned figures for January do not indicate the large falling off in consumption which was feared when the figures for December were published. There should therefore be no great addition to the carryover at the end of the season, and should, as is now anticipated, there be a goodly reduction in the acreage for the next crop, consumers will soon realise that cotton at present levels is a sound proposition.

During the week the local market moved more or less in line with fluctuations in America and on balance our prices are about Rs. 5/ lower. In spite of the strike on the G. I. P. Railway arrivals into Bombay continue heavy and our stock is now so large as to give a wrong impression of the Indian supply position. We do not remember a season when supplies in the interior were so small so early in the year. Exporters report demand as good from China, moderate from Europe and poor from Japan. Local Mills whose stocks are now very low have begun to show some interest. The policy of Japan and local Mills of delaying purchases has been successful yut we are of the opinion that they should now secure their requirements as the supply position of Indian cotton does not justify the low parity at which our cotton can now be bought.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 45/8 Highest Rs. 45/13/6 Lowest Rs. 45/4 Closing Rs. 45/11/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 46/8 Highest Rs. 47/2 Closing Rs. 47/

Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 48/14 Highest Rs. 49/ 2/6 Lowest Rs. 48/8 Closing Rs 49/

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 13.

Our market has ruled steady today both in respect of Ready as well as Forward positions and prices are nearly unaltered.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar today:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 11/13 per cwt.

Transhipment Rs. 6/11 per cwt F B H

S S Begum Rs. 6/9/6 per cwt F B H

S S Quiloa Rs. 6/9/6 per cwt F B H

Shipment January Rs. 6/9/6 per cwt F B H

Shipment February Rs. 6/9/9 per cwt F B H

Shipment March Rs. 6/11/6 per cwt F B H

Shipment April Rs. 6/13 per cwt F B H

B R B Beet Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 11/15 per cwt

Shipment March Rs. 6/14 per cwt F B H

Beet Sugar:—

March Rs. 6/10 per cwt F B H

Tone:—Steady.

Tone:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 12.

Interest. Day to Day Loans 4 1/4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills. 3 months 3 15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 3 31/32 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

BULLION.

—:o:—

BOMBAY BULLION BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

SILVER.

—:o:—

Bombay, Feb. 13. Feb. 14

London ready 20/6

London forward 20/2

China opening 2/0/0, closing 2/1/0

America cent 44

Ready 48

Maha opening 47/12, highest 47/5, closing 47/3

Falgoon opening 46/2, highest 46/7, closing 46/4

Tejimandi:—

Falgoon 1/6

Chaitra 2/2

GOLD.

Ready 21/7

Maha 21/7

Falgoon 21/8/3

N City 21/9/6

N Manor 21/9

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 12.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £17.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, (London Register) £115 3/4.

National Bank £44-1/4.

Funding Loan 4 p.c. £88.

Conversion Loan £76 1/2.

Indian Loan 5½ p. c. £99 3/8.

Rupee Paper 3½ p. c. £47.

Indian Stock, 3 p. c. Sterling Loan £52 1/4.

Indian Stock 3¼ per cent. Sterling Loan £60.

Consols £54 3/8.

War Loan 5 p. c. £101 1/2.

Victory Bonds, 4 p. c. £94 1/2.

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 12.

Copper, Braziers £92 1/2.

Yellow Metal, £69.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £17 3/4.

Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge, £11 3/4.

Tin, English Ingots, £175 3/4.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

T.T. London on Berlin 20.37

T.T. London on Amsterdam 12.12 3/4.

T.T. London on Brussels 34.89

T.T. London on Madrid 38.50

T.T. London on Milan 92.90.

T.T. London on Berne 26.20

T.T. London on Paris 124.15.

T.T. London on Prague 164.31

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 12.

Silver.—No special feature. China and India small buyers.

Spot	20-1/4
Forward	20-1/8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 12.

Bar Gold, Fine ,per oz. £4-4-11 1/4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Feb. 12.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 40/3 Mar/Apl. delivery. Paid and Further Buyers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt. 39/7 1/2 May/Aug. delivery. Sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Feb. 12.

Cottonseed, Bombay, Hull) ton, £7-0-0 Feb/March s'ment. Sellers.

Castorseed Bombay (Hull) ton, £15-7-6, Feb/March s'ment. Buyers

Rapeseed, Toria (Hull Continent) ton. £15-10-0 Feb/March s'ment. Sellers.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATION.

Bombay, Feb. 12.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotation by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latsst Prices. Rs. a. u.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co Ord.	£ 0 7 10-1/2
London Tin Syndicate Ord.	1 12 6
Turner and Newall	4 1 6
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	1 7 0
Attock Oil	1 18 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 6 6
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 0
Electric Supply Corpn.	2 6 3
Snia Viscosa	0 13 0
Beira Railways	1 4 9
Calico Printers	0 14 0
Marconi International Marine	2 3 9
James Finlay Ord.	4 3 9
General Elec. Ord.	2 5 6
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 10 0
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 6 1-1/2
International Railways of C. America Ord. dol. 32	
Malayalam Plantations	1 3 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 6 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	3 6 3
British S. Africa (Chartered)	2 2 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 10 3
African Asbestos Trust	0 5 0

Market steady but little doing.

	Tons.
Stock of rubber in London	61,482
Increase on week	1,022
Stock of rubber in Liverpool	19,761
Decrease on week	137

DIVIDENDS.

British South Africa Co. (Chartered) have declared a dividend of s.2/ per share less tax for the year and Beira Railway Co. s.1/9 per share less tax.

BRITISH PROJECT OF 50 CRUISERS.

"Subject To Satisfactory Outcome Of Conference.

NO SCRAPPING OF ANY OF LATEST BRITISH BATTLESHIPS.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

In the Commons, Lord Erskine asked whether any foreign delegation to the Naval Conference had made proposals entailing the scrapping of battleships of Queen Elizabeth and Royal Sovereign classes. Mr. MacDonald replied: "The answer is decidedly in the negative."

Replying to two dozen queries to the Admiralty relating to naval reductions, Mr. Alexander affirmed that the latest British programme of fifty cruisers was subject to a satisfactory outcome of the Conference. He said that the return to the previous figure of seventy would involve a substantial increase in cruiser tonnage. Mr. Alexander declared that a reference to the British proposals cabled on February 7 would show that there was no intention of scrapping any of the latest British battleships. The speaker intervened when Conservative Somerville suggested that the latest American proposal to scrap the battleships would give the American Navy a large superiority in gunpowder and speed.

DIFFICULTY OF FIXING TRANSFERENCE PERCENTAGES

It became evident during the discussion at the first Committee of the Naval Conference, to-day, that it would virtually be impossible to fix percentages of transference until the actual sets of figures had been tabled by each delegations.

Mr. Alexander suggested that all category figures, and not merely those for cruisers, should be described by displacement as well as gun calibre. The Japanese delegates supported Mr. Alexander, but the American Delegation did not favour the application of the proposal to cruisers.

The French reserved opinion, while the Italians expressed opposition to the rigid fixation of the individual displacement of ships.

REPORT SENT TO DELEGATIONS.

A communique says that the First Committee of the Conference considered matters referred by the Experts Committee, and decided to refer their report to their heads of delegations. The First Committee remitted the submarine resolutions to Experts.—Reuter.

RESTRICTION OF USE OF SUBMARINES.

—:o:—

British Press Comments.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Rugby.—Commenting on yesterday's submarine discussion the "Times" says: "There is unanswerable force in the argument that the only way to humanize submarine is to abolish it, but even so it will be something gained if definite rules are framed restricting its use. Even to an unscrupulous power the existence of a definite code embodied in a formal treaty would be deterrent. Before violating it she would find a warning in the experience of Germany remembering as Mr. Stimson pointedly reminded the Conference, that it was the threat of unrestricted submarine warfare which brought the United States into war.

The "Manchester Guardian says: "If it were proposed to abolish the ocean-going submarine not because it is a submarine but because it is an offensive weapon the suggestion ought not to offend any Power which demands the submarine as a vital defensive weapon. The American delegation has put down the size of the individual submarine for discussion. That is the first point. If it is a defensive weapon let its size be reduced to suit its character.

There is a second point. Are not these swollen submarine forces ranging from 127 on the United States to 57 of Italy to be heavily reduced."

The "Daily Telegraph" thinks something has been gained by the declaration of the French, Italian and Japanese delegates of their desire to enter into an international undertaking such as has not hitherto been formally completed to use submarine against merchant shipping in strict conformity with the rules observed in surface warfare. But with the dismissal of the proposal of abolition goes the prospect of effecting an invaluable economy and diminishing the danger that lies in all extensive develoomenls of armaments.—B O. W.

Madras.—The Government of India have nominated Mr. Sundaram Chetti a member of the Council of State.—A. P.

INJUSTICE TO WORKERS.

—:o:—

Hovels Built Without Consideration For Light And Sanitation.

LOWER FRANCHISE NECESSARY.

"The Labourer and the City" was the subject of an interesting lecture delivered by Mr. S. C. Joshi at the Nagpada Neighbourhood House on Wednesday evening. Mr. Justice Madgaonkar presided. This lecture forms part of a series known as "Building a Better City series" organised by Dr. Clifford Manshardt of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Bombay.

The lecturer declared that labour problems had assumed great importance and in recent years attracted the attention of many. The ominous clouds of trade depression that had been hovering far away on the distant horizon were hapidly thickening and if they did not rise to the occasion and do something to avert the impending danger the consequences would be serious both from the national and economic point of view.

UNFAIR METHODS.

The methods adopted by the employers and the Government to avert the crisis, he opined, were neither proper, fair nor adequate. The pruning knife was used in a wrong place, particularly against the interest of the labourers who were not given their due share in the profits derived by the sweat of their brows. The terms of reference of the Royal Commission on Labour appointed by Government were narrow in sphere and further limited to the conditions of the labour employed in industries and plantations only. Labour could be divided into two classes —manual and non-manual as also industrial and non-industrial.

Coming to labouring population, he said, it was not easy to give the total number of labourers both manual and non-manual in this city. In the report recently submitted by the Government of Bombay to the Royal Commission on Indian Labour the average number of persons employed in the textile industry was given as 1,45,005. Added to this the approximate figures of dock, transport, municipal, shop and school workers, etc. the figure of manual wokers would very easily exceed 50 per cent. of the population. Adding further the non-manual workers, the intellectual labourers of the City, the figure would very easily absorb 80 per cent. of the total population, which made the question of labour an all-important one.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The lecturer referring to the recruitment of labour said that in almost all the towns and industrial centres workmen had been drawn from suburbs and so far as Bombay was concerned a great majority of workers came from Konkan. These emigrants had very small resources at home and felt the necessity of supplementing them and, therefore, rushed into the city. It was surprising that there was not a single employment Bureau to provide suitable employment to such emigrants.

Alluding to housing conditions, he said, it was a pity that nowhere in India, excepting a few places, were the quarters of labourers erected by employers of labour, with the result that they had to reside in quarters or chawls which were invariably dark and insanitary hovels. With regard to the B. D. Chawls, the speaker averred that they were built without consideration for the needs of the workers. The workers found it impossible to pay high rents and and preferred to dwell elsewhere. Quoting statistics, the speaker brought home to the audience the utterly miserable conditions of housing and said that this should be remedied.

LOW STANDARD.

Commenting on the standard of living of the workers he said the absence of schemes of social benefits, maternity benefits and education were chiefly responsible for the low standard. Relations of capital and labour were only held to be that of "demand and supply".

The growth of the Trade Union movement, he proceeded, had served to stir the very hearts of the labouring classes, depicted to them what their actual conditions were. set before them an ideal and a goal and showed them a way to proceed. It was however necessary in the interest of workers to purge the movement of all undesirable elements and to keep it strictly within the genuine Trade Union principles.

WEAPON OF STRIKE.

Coming to strikes. he said it was a double-edged sword which ought to be handied with extreme caution and only as a last resort. The latest strike of the G.I.P. Railway workers showed how often employers were forcing the workers to resort to the extreme step. As one connected with a Union of G.I.P. Railway, he had no hesitation in saying that the blame for the present general strike must be laid at the doors of the Railway authorities who had turned a deaf ear to their demands.

The speaker went on to suggest remedies to improve the lot of the workers which alone would make Bombay a better and ideal city. Recruitment Bureaus should be started to prevent growing unemployment. The Municipality should see that a due measure of accommodation and sanitation was allowed in the constructions of buildings. Adult education must be made compulsory. Above all the employer must exercise a keener sense of interest for the welfare of his employees.

LOWER SUFFRAGE.

The representatives of the masses, he continued, who sat in the Legislative bodies would hardly attempt to introduce reforms unless they were really the representatives of the workers. To achieve this and to remove the greatest injustice to humanity, he emphasised an unrestricted adult suffrage was necessary. It was a matter of regret that though this measure was realised to be necessary it did not get the requisite support. It was due to the lack of support that even Rao Bahadur Bole's bill for introducing a five-rupee rental suffrage had failed in the Bombay Council. This was a great injustice and amounted to a denial of civic rights to more than half the entire population of the city. "An ideal city is that where in dwell the educated and contented class of inhabitants with free civic rights and the betterment outlined by me are necessary to make the labourers real citizens and pride of the 'Urba Prima in Indis" he concluded.

POVERTY OF THE MASSES.

The Chairman wound up the proceedings by thanking the lecturer for his stimulating address. The remedies suggeseted by the speaker to redress the hardships of the workers were many and there was bound to be difference of opinion, especially with regard to adult suffrage. How to weed out the poverty of Indian people, was he said, the real problem before the Government and the country.

LATE SIR LAKHAJIRAJ.

—:o:—

Condolence Meeting Of States' People.

Under the auspices of Kathiawar Praja Mandal a largely attended public meeting of the people of the Indian States was held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday last. Mr. Lalji Naranji presided.

The following resolution was passed:—

(1) "This public meeting of the people of the Indian States residing in Bombay expresses its heartfelt grief at the sad demise of Sir Lakhajiraj the late popular Ruler of Rajkot State and appreciates the services rendered by him for the uplift of the people of the Rajkot State socially as well as politically. This meeting extends its sympathy to the Royal Family and the people of the Rajkot State in their sad bereavement."

MANIFOLD SERVICES AND PATRIOTISM PRAISED.

Messrs. Mathradas Vasanji, Mavji Govindji, Lakhmidas Tairsee, Manishanker Trivedi, Jamal Heerji, Lakhmichand Manekchand and other speakers while moving and seconding the resolution referred to the high ideal of plain living and high thinking which the Sir Lakhajiraj followed during his life time. A great tribute was paid to his services for the cause of the social and political uplift of his people, his fearlessness and patriotism.

The Chairman referred to his personal impressions during his company with Sir Lakhajiraj in 1916 and described the virtues which had won for His Highness universal love from his friends and true loyalty from his people.

The meeting dispersed after authorising the Chairman to send the resolution to Rajkot and passing a vote of thanks to the Chair.

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BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1930.

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ASSEMBLY BETRAYS G. I. P. WORKERS

Adjournment Motion Falls Through For Want Of Support!

BUT STRIKERS ARE FIRM IN THEIR RESOLVE.

Police Withhold Permit To Take Out Procession.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Mr. Kelkar's adjournment motion in the Legislative Assembly to discuss the G. I. P. strike fell through as the demand for the discussion was not backed by the required number of twenty-five members.—A. P.

The Associated Press Lobby correspondent reports that the Assembly Galleries Controversy may last another four days. A decision is likely to be arrived at by Sunday. Mr. Jinnah had an interview with the Viceroy yesterday. Mr. Patel discusses the position with His Excellency to-morrow when some indications will be available of the final course of the President's action.

The absence of 25 supporters for Mr. Kelkar's adjournment motion to discuss G. I. P. strike caused a surprise in Nationalist circles who had anticipated some support from other parties. Besides ten Nationalists those who rose in favour of the discussion were Abdul Matin Chaudhry, Dhiren Lahiri, Zaiauddin Ahmed, Shafi Daudi, Faruki, Sarvotamrao and Siddiqi. The Government, European group, and Central Muslim benches were opposed "en bloc." Among others who sided with the Government against the motion were Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshotamdas, Fazal Rahimtoolah, Muhamed Yakub, Nawab Ismail, Acharya, Badiuzzaman and Sir Harisingh Gour. Nationalist whips declare that if the Nationalist Party had been fully represented the motion would have been discussed. Among their absentees are Raizada Bhagatram, Bhargava, Lalchand Navalrai, G. D. Birla and Seth Jamnadas.

When the Legislative Assembly met this morning the main interest in the lobby centred round the adjournment motion of Mr. Kelkar to "Discuss the situation arising out of the general strike of the G. I. P. Railway employees and the attitude of the railway towards the strikers." Though members were generally slow to arrive Sir George Rainy and Mr. Parsons were among the earliest arrivals, so also Mr. Jayakar, Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Aney. Mr. Jayakar was seen canvassing support to ensure the backing of twenty-five members to enable the motion being discussed.

As there were no questions on the agenda Mr. Kelkar asked leave to move the adjournment and said he had merely to mention the matter and establish its urgency. In fact in such matters the urgency increased with time. The motion was not unfriendly, and should enable the Government to state its case. Mr. Kelkar regretted that Mr. Joshi and Mr. Chamanlal were absent, but other members of the Assembly had an equal duty. "There is a trial of strength going on. We cannot allow the belligerents to indulge in this past time of war which is bound to cause enormous loss to Government, public and strikers. If we cannot discuss even this matter in the Assembly and have to sit with folded hands then the Assembly is useless."

Sir George Rainy said that the terms of the resolution required it to be ruled out. As regards the urgency, the Chair had previously held a motion out of order if it was not raised at the earliest date. Moreover the motion related to the situation and to the attitude of the administration and was not therefore definite. There were other methods of eliciting the Government's view such as by a short notice question.

Mr. Aney, Mr. Neogy and Mr. Jayakar supported Mr. Kelkar.

The President said that though the word "strike" was indefinite, definiteness came from the words general strike, and the attitude of the Government. He held that the motion was in order.

Sir George Rainy, thereupon, objected to the motion being discussed.

The President asked the members supporting it to rise in their seats and as the required 25 members did not stand up, the motion fell through. The motion was supported by Nationalists, a few non-party men and a few independent backbenchers, but was not supported by the Central Muslims, Europeans and Independent Leaders like Mr. Jinnah and Sir Purshottamdas; Mr. Yakub, Deputy President, did not rise either.

The Assembly thereupon proceeded to discuss non-official bills.—A. P.

THURSDAY'S SITUATION.

—:o:—

Strikers Firm.

In spite of the assurance of the railway authorities to the public that the railway traffic has assumed a normal turn, the inconvenience to the travelling public has in no way abated. The through trains still arrive late while the local traffic on the Main and Harbour Branch remains still irregular. There is no certainty of local trains arriving in time at Victoria Terminus, nor is there any certainty for the clerical staff to reach home in time. The traffic is so much paralysed that even after the strike is called off it would take some days for normal conditions to be established. Thursday was the tenth day of the strike and the strikers were in no way looked despondent or disheartened in spite of the intimation of the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway that the strikers' places were being filled up from the noon of Saturday last.

To what extent the strike is telling on the railway administration will be imagined from the fact that even sweepers are being sent from Bombay to Khandala, Lonavla, Nasik and other places to do the conservancy work as none could be found in the strike-stricken area to replace these humble menials. The show of filling the vacancies of the strikers is continued daily, and the clerks of the Audit and other departments who are posted on traffic duty as well as police officers on duty at Victoria Terminus are undestood to be having a free feed at Brandon's and the Indian restaurants at Victoria Terminus at the expense of the Railway Company.

The strike leaders sent a cable on Thursday to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the Secretary of State for India in regard to the serious situation caused by the strike.

The strikers again wished to have a procession in the city but they did not get the necessary police permit.

INDIAN TEXTILE INDUSTRY

—:o:—

Demand For Protection.

At a meeting of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association hed on Wednesday evening, the following resolutions were passed:—

1. In view of the serious condition of the cotton mill industry in India, the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association are of opinion that the raising of the import duties on cotton goods to at least 20 per cent. in order to protect the industry is an absolute necessity, and request the Government of India to take urgent steps to that effect.

2. In view of the grave situation created by the strike on the G. I. P. Railway the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association urge the Government of India immediately to appoint a Conciliation Board.

Strikers Arrested And Fined.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

NANDGAON, Feb. 13.

Manmad and Nandgaon firm. Four volunteers were arrested and convicted and two were fined Rs. 55 each and two Rs. 20 each. Meetings of over 2,000 each addressed by comrades Kulkarni and Sardesai.

Magistrate Ekbote disallowed the Union official to enter the Court-room without assigning reasons Further steps are being taken for asserting rights of citizenship at Nasik sessions.

STAFF UNION'S TELEGRAM.

—:o:—

The following telegram was sent (Thursday) to Sir George Rainy and the Railway Board by Staff Union:—"Agent's action in forcibly ejecting strikers from quarters is strongly resented by the Staff Union and is likely to aggravate situation. Suspend execution of ejectment."—Secretary, G. I. P. Staff Union.

HELP STRIKERS.

G. I. P. Railway Staff Union's Appeal to its members, under Mr. J. C. Joshi's name:

It is now over ten days that the strike is going on, on our Railway. It is our duty to help our brothers on strike, in every possible way, and I am sparing no pains to do whatever is legally and constitutionally possible. It is natural that the strikers must be in need of money and it will be a timely help if we did our bit for their relief. In pursuance of this, the Administrative offices Staff and the staff at Sholapur have already begun a Relief Fund and other affiliated Unions too, must now follow their suit. I, therefore, appeal to all members of the Staff

(Continued on page 8.)

Soviet "Revolutionary Propaganda" & Indians.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS.

"ROY EXPELLED FROM COMINTERN AND COMMUNIST PARTY."

LONDON, Feb. 12.

In Commons replying to Commander Bellairs' question regarding references in Russian Official organs to the training of Indians in revolutionary propaganda, Mr. Henderson asked for definite particulars; otherwise he did not propose to take action.

Earl Winterton asked whether the British Indian Mr. Roy whom he described as a fugitive from Justice from India was still in Soviet Russia.

Mr. Henderson stated that according to the information published in Communist organs, Mr. Roy had been expelled from the Comintern and the Communist Party, and it was understood he had not resided in Russia for a considerable time.—Reuter.

"NO FAITH IN BRITISH COURTS"

—:o:—

Hindu Sabha Secretary's Plea.

WILD SCENES IN COURS.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 13.

Wild scenes prevailed in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Court officials found it difficult to keep order during the trial of Devnandan Dikhit, Assistant Secretary, Burrabazar Hindu Sabha, who was charged with sedition for his speech on the Kakori Day Celebration in Albert Hall on December 17.

The accused entered the Court accompanied by his wife and child and several young men with cries of "Long live revolution", "Down with Imperialism". As the proceedings commenced, one companion began to shout, "Long live revolution", etc. On refusal to stop it, he was arrested and removed to the lock-up.

LONG LIVE REVOLUTION.

Soon after when prosecution witnesses were being examined another young man wanted to garland the accused, but was prevented by the Sergeants when the accused raised the cries and wanted to reach the young man who threw a garland on the accused. This young man was also arrested. At this the accused amidst cries of "Long live revolution" raised by himself and friends, he said, he would have nothing to do with the trial unless the two young men were brought back to him

When the accused was placed in the dock his wife with child in arm approached the accused and the child put a wreath on his shoulders amidst wild excitement and shouts of "Long live revolution", etc. The accused being, undefended, cross-examined the prosecution witnesses and maintained he made a speech in Hindi, but the speech was reported in Urdu shorthand. When the charge was framed the accused in his statement said that he had no faith in British Courts after January 25, and that if payment of homage to patriotism was a crime, he must plead guilty. Orders were reserved.—Free Press.

BOMBAY VOTERS
Remember Tuesday 18th Instant

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BY BOYCOTTING THE POLLING BOOTHS

ARCHBISHOPS FOLLOW POPE'S EXAMPLE.

—:o:—

Religious Persecution Denounced.

UNITED PRAYER ON MARCH 16.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York and Cardinal Bourne to-day, denounced religious persecution in Russia. Speaking at the Convocation at Canterbury, the primate asked the Bishops to have a united prayer offered in all churches, on March 16. He called upon the Soviet Government to note that the rise of strong public opinion insisting on satisfactory Anglo-Russian diplomatic relations must depend not merely on material advantages but also on the common acceptance of the principles of justice, liberty and humanity. He was having a careful enquiry made into the facts, and unless there was evidence of real improvement, he would deal with the matter in Parliament. The Convocation unanimously adopted the motion moved by the Primate on the lines of his speech.

The Archbishop of York addressing the Convocation at York urged utmost efforts to terminate the persecution, but pointed out the danger of giving the Russian Government the smallest ground for appealing to patriotism to support its policy, thus adding to the sufferings of the persons persecuted.

Cardinal Bourne, speaking at Hatfield said that if they were unable to crush the Anti-religious movement in Russia, its consequences would be terrible all the world over.—Reuter.

(The Pope, in a letter, lately deplored persecution of religion in Russia and invited the whole Christian world to join in the appeal to God for Russia, on March 16th next, when he will celebrate at St. Peter's the mass for expiation "for Russian offences against religion and for the spiritual health of the Russian people.")

ANTI-RELIGIOUS MOVEMENT IN UKRAINE.

—:o:—

202 "Houses Of God" Shut Up !

LONDON, Feb. 12.

Moscow.—Anti-religious movement in the Ukraine has grown recently. Between October 1929 and February 1930 202 churches of all creeds were closed by the request of the people compared with the total of 364 in the preceding five years. These have been converted into village Soviet headquarters, schools, clubs and other educational institutions.—Reuter.

(Continued from col. 7.)

nationalism on India was through bold revision of the Government of India Act. The two communities were too selfish and quarrelsome to advance on the lines of nationalism by the methods of such minor legislative enactments as the present one.

The discussion on the bill had not concluded when the President adjourned the House to Monday.—A. P.

MARRIAGE DEBATE TAKES COMMUNAL TURN.

Plea For Commonsense!

KHILAFATIST LEADER STAGES A WALK-OUT.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 13.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar moving reference to a Select Committee, of his Bill to declare that gains of learning by a Hindu should be his separate property, said in the Legislative Assembly to-day that the Bill in principle was not a new one as a similar measure was passed in the Madras Council forty years ago nor could it be said that the Bill was in advance of public opinion. The principal object of reviving the measure was to improve the status of dependent female members of joint Hindu families. Under the present law the widow got maintenance and residence while the daughter got only provision for marriage.

FORESTS OF DOUBTS.

Mr. Kelkar said that forests of doubts had been created by commentators and judges whose vagaries made the law doubtful. Mr. Jayakar wished to revive the old law. The speaker pleaded for special provision in the Bill to safeguard the rights under any special agreement when education was given to a member of a family by another member of the family.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan said that though the matter did not concern the Muslims he, as an Indian, was anxious to give support to Hindus in such a matter of social progress (Cheers).

Mr. M. K. Acharya accepted Mr. Jayakar's assurances regarding his intentions.

Mr. Sarda appealed to the Government to consider the matter in a spirit of enlightenment.

GOVT.'S ATTITUDE.

Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, said that the measure concerned Hindus only and dealt with secular rights and not religious principles. Government would remain neutral and not thwart the Bill in any way.

Mr. Jayakar thanked Messrs. Sarfaraz and Acharya for their support and said that as the speaker was not a member of a joint family the matter did not affect him but if the Bill was passed it would put a stop to harassment and extravagant litigation and improve the status of women.

The Bill was thereupon referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Law Member, Home Member, Messrs. Ishwar Saran, N. C. Kelkar, K. C. Neogy, Harbilas Sarda, Sir Purshottamdas and Mr. Jayakar.

SINCERITY IN MARRIAGES.

Mr. Jayakar next moved for a Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Special Marriage Act 1872. Credit for the measure belonged, he said, to Sir Harisingh Gour and he only ballotted it. It was a purely optional and enabling measure and existed in all civilised countries and in some Indian States like Baroda. The Bill would be a most potent instrument in spreading notions of monogamy and in preventing artificial conversions resulting from exigencies of such marriages. It would introduce greater sincerity in marriages b dispensing with the declaration which many desiring to marry under the Act had to subscribe to not without considerable mental reserve.

Pandit Kunzru drew attention to the defect in the language of the preamble and feared that it restricted the scope of the bill. He wanted to know from the Chairman (Mahomed Yakub) if the Select Committee could extend the scope later.

Mr. Jayakar admitted the defect of the language while the Deputy President left the question to the Chairman of the Select Committee.

QURANIC LAW.

Mian Abdul Haye, Anwarul Azim and Shafi Daudi opposed the Bill.

Mr. Abdul Haye said that for Mussalmans the Bill was a matter of vital importance. The only marriage legal for them was according to Koran.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan: What is the Koranic law of marriage?

Mr. Haye: Koranic law is that a Moslem cannot marry a "Mushrik".

Mr. Sharfaraz Hussain: Are Arya Samajists "mushriks?"

Sir Abdul Qayum: What about Mughal Emperors who married Hindu girls?

Proceeding Mr. Haye said that the Bill would not bring about a fusion of races as suggested by Mr. Jayakar because inter-marriages did not bring about any fusion in Egypt and Russia. The Bill further came into conflict with the personal law of Mussalmans.

Mr. Anwarul Azim thought that the Bill might give latitude to those Mussalmans who while professing Islam wished to indulge in the luxury of marrying non-believers. If it did bring about any fusion of races it would be like Anglo-Indians who remained unassimilated in the country. The mover, he said, should have consulted Moslem religious organisations in the country before introducing the Bill.

TIME FOR NAMAZ.

Mr. Shafi Daudi did not know why the Governor General had given previous leave for the introduction of the Bill when the Government knew that the measure was opposed by Moslems. He regretted that even the Moslems in the House did not fully realise all the implications of the Bill. The member was still speaking out it being 1-30, he asked the Chair to adjourn the House. The President asked him to proceed. Thereupon he left the House saying that it was time for Namaz and he could not wait. The President thereafter taking the sense of the House adjourned it for lunch with the remark that the Hon. Member might have been more respectful.

Concluding, Mr. Daudi said that measures like this could not bring about communal unity. They would only create greater distrust. The remedy lay in tackling the bigger issues.

Munshi Ishwar Saran pleaded for a little commonsense. He said that Mr. Daudi had given out the real reason why Muslims were opposing the measure. It was because they wanted to have the communal question settled first. This he regarded as very regrettable. He reminded the House that Mussalmans were opposed to English education before Sir Syed Ahmed founded the Aligarh College, but now they knew that they were then wrong. They would have the same sentiments about this Bill after ten years.

Mr. Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, supporting the Bill, said that narrow mindedness and bigotted orthodoxy were the root causes of all trouble in India. He was satisfied that Koranic Law was not opposed to the Bill. As for the Shariat, it was man-made law. Only a few years ago the Ulemas of the country had issued a 'Fatwa' against Council entry and to-day Maulanas were members of the Assembly.

Dr. Suhrawardy opposed the motion. He said that it was wrong to think that only Koranic law governed Moslems in the country. The whole of Shariat also should be observed. He did not know what urgency had arisen in the country to introduce the Bill. Probably after his return from abroad, Sir Hari Singh Gour had become very anxious to give to this country freedom of marriage. The Bill, the speaker held, would introduce the European conception of marriage. So long as Sir Hari Singh Gour's ambition was to be a new Manu for India he had no quarrel with him, but as Sir Hari Singh wished now to be a new Moses, he, as a descendant of Abraham, must protest and oppose him. (Cheers). Concluding, the speaker said that the Bill would affect the Moslem law of inheritance, divorce and dowry.

Sir Abdul Qayum explained that he agreed to serve on the Select Committee to safeguard the interests of his community. He personally held that social reform legislation should not be forced through the legislature until reformers had created public opinion in favour of the reform contemplated. Personally, he was for social reform and for the settlement of communal differences. He declared that the way to impose

(Continued in col. 5.)

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DETAILS ON PAGE 7.

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